The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,162.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance.....Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
" including postage..... " 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... " 28 0
" including postage ..... " 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town ... " 16 0
" including postage..... " 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town ..... " 6 0
" including postage ..... " 7 12
Single Copy for Cash ..... " 0 4
Back Numbers ..... " 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion .....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto..... " 2 8
Third Ditto ..... " 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... " 0 2 As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4 " "
Third and succeeding 2 " "
In the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers to Point de Galle with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "Ethiopia," 1,132 tons, 500 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 2nd March at noon.

	March.		March.
Leave Bombay	2	Leave Galle	9
" Caravar	3	" Negapatam	12
" Mangalore	4	" Madras	15
" Cannanore	5	" Coconada	17
" Calicut	5	" Vizagapatam	18
" Beypore	5	" Bimlipatam	18
" Cochin	6	" Gopalpore	19
" Tuticorin	7	" False Point	20
" Colombo	8	Arrive Calcutta	21

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherries district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

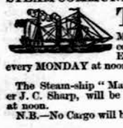
THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Mar.	Mar.	Down.	Mar.	Apl.
Leave Bombay	8	& 22	Leave Bussorah	26	& 9
" Kurrachee	13	26	" Fao	28	9
" Guadur	13	27	" Bushire	28	11
" Muscat	16	30	" Lingah	30	13
	April			April.	
" Bunder Abbas	18	1	" Bunder Abbas	1	15
" Lingah	19	2	" Muscat	3	17
" Bushire	22	5	" Guadur	5	19
" Fao	23	6	" Kurrachee	7	21
Arrive Bussorah	24	7	Arrive Bombay	10	24

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

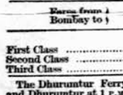


THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "Martaban," 600 Tons, 100 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on Monday, the 1st March, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to	Mazagon.	Dhowrnutur.	Oran.	Colaba.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

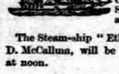
The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November 1867.

BROACH, GOGO, AND BHOWNUGGUR FERRY.



STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government.) A Steam Ferry Boat plies daily between Broach, Gogo, and Bhownuggur.

Fares from Broach.	To Gogo.	To Bhownuggur.
First Class	Rs. 5 0	Rs. 7 0
Second Class	" 3 8	" 4 0
Deck	" 1 8	" 2 0
Horses	" 4 0	" 5 0
Carriages	" 4 0	" 6 0

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents :—

FURDOONJEE JEEWANJEE, at Broach.
RUTILALL PERMANANDASS, Gogo.
PURBHASHUNKER GOWREESHUNKER, Bhownuggur, or to the undersigned at Bombay,

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Church Street, Bombay, 12th January 1869.

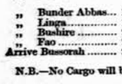
THE well known first class Steamer "Phlox," Baker, Commander, will leave Bombay for the under noted places every Tuesday, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M., viz :—

Hurnee. Jeytapoor. Vingorla.
Unjunwell. Malwan. Goa.
Ratnaghery.

For Freight or Passage apply to Nusserwanjee Kersajee, Manager, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter, to J. Dixon, Rampart Row.

FOR LONDON.

(With prompt despatch.)



THE fine A 1 Ship "Lady McDonald," 632 Tons Register, Captain Kennedy, having the greater portion of her Cargo already engaged. For Freight apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

FOR ENGLAND VIA HAVRE.

(To sail about end of March.)

THE new A 1 Iron Clipper Ship "Talisman," 1,200 tons register, W. Bartlett, R. N. R., Commander. This Ship has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and will be despatched as above. For further particulars apply on board to Captain Bartlett, or to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th February 1869.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail about 1st proximo.)

THE A 1 Clipper ship "Erie," 1,010 tons Register, Captain Raisbeck, has good accommodation for a few first class passengers, and will be despatched as above. For further particulars apply on board to Captain Raisbeck, or to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th February 1869.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT AND SON,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.
No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN,
by the Proprietor of the Byculla Hotel.

This Establishment is now open. The Charges are on the same moderate scale as those charged at the Bombay Establishment.

There is an excellent Billard Table.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are all of the first quality.

N. B.—There is an extensive range of Bedrooms ; and separate Bungalows for the use of Families are about to be erected.

LONDON HOTEL.
No. 9, Grant Road—opposite the Theatre.

The undersigned having purchased the above Hotel, begs to inform the Public, that he has reopened the same, and trusts by strict attention to the comfort of his Constituents to merit their patronage.

The premises have been thoroughly repaired and refitted, and now afford excellent accommodation for monthly boarders on moderate terms.

The Proprietor guarantees to supply the best Wines, Beers, Spirits, &c., that can be procured, and charge for the same at a moderate rate.

The above Hotel has two large Billiard Rooms, with first class Tables.

The Proprietor will at all times pay strict attention to the respectability of the Establishment.

PESTONJEE FURDOONJEE, Proprietor.

BYCULLA HOTEL,
Situate at the Junction of the
BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

Under the present management this Hotel is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. It was built at great cost expressly for an Hotel, and fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner regardless of expense, so as to ensure the comfort of Visitors and Residents. It is adapted both for Families and Gentlemen.

The Dining Hall is the largest in Bombay, and the Sitting and Sleeping Rooms are replete with every convenience. The strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the Establishment.

The Table is abundantly supplied with the very best Viands, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the most celebrated Houses in London and the Continental Markets.

The Proprietor takes this opportunity to thank his numerous Patrons for their support, and while soliciting a continuance of their favours, recommends his Establishment to the favorable notice of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a Home at moderate charges.

This Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both Railway Stations, and within a short distance of the landing-places.

Byculla Hotel, 1st July, 1868.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st Class £45, 2nd Class £25.
To Trieste—1st Class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } Exclusive of Wines.
Through to Liverpool, 1st class, £67 ; 2nd class, £45.

Steamers will leave Bombay on every alternate Wednesday commencing on 10th March.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London ; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool ; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria ; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice ; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Cie, Marseilles ; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Neera," 2,200 tons, Captain Hanscom, will be despatched on the 25th February.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The Bhore Ghaut Accident Enquiry Commission will open their Proceedings at Lanowlee station on Monday the 1st proximo at 10 A.M.

Persons desiring to give evidence as to the circumstances or causes of the late accident are requested to communicate with the Secretary.

H. F. HANCOCK, Captain, R. E.,
Secretary to the Commission.

Bombay, 23rd February 1869.

STEVENS' CIRCUS,
ON THE ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 24TH FEBRUARY, 1869,
A GRAND MOGUL NIGHT,
on which occasion a portion of the Circus is engaged by a Persian Gentleman for the Moguls of Bombay.

THE CIRCUS IS ALSO OPEN FOR THE PUBLIC.

GREAT PROGRAMME
is selected for the occasion.

HORSEMANSHIP IN QUALITY,
GYMNASTIC IN QUANTITY,
AND
FUN IN VARIETY.

NEW BALLET AND OTHER NOVELTIES EQUALLY STARTLING.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Boxes (seating five)	Rupees 20
Reserved Seats	" 5
First Class	" 4
Second "	" 2
Third "	" 1

THURSDAY, 25TH FEBRUARY,
FOR THE
BENEFIT
OF
FUNNY FRANKS THE CLOWN.

WANTED, in or near the Fort, house accomodation for three Gentlemen. Address B. C. H., "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO BE LET, furnished, for six months, from the 10th of April next, Prospect, Cumballa Hill. Apply to F. MATHEW.

TO LET, the upper or lower part of a house situated in a healthy locality near Byculla ; or two Gentlemen can be accommodated with board and lodgings. Terms moderate. Address "90," care of this paper.

Bombay, 23rd February 1869.

THE BANK of BENGAL will be closed on Thursday the 25th current, on account of the Holi Holiday.

J. HECTOR, Agent.

Bombay, 23rd February 1869.

NEW BANK of BOMBAY (Limited).

Notice is hereby given that the Bank, General Treasury, Public Debt Office, and Government Savings Bank, will be closed on Thursday the 25th instant, on account of the Holi Holiday.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 23rd February 1869.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be closed on Thursday, the 25th instant, on account of Holi Holidays :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,
E. A. ARTHUR, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
For the Delhi and London Bank (Limited),
G. W. BOOKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 23rd February 1869.

GOORMOOKRAEE RAMRICKDASS has contracted with unto Parsee Dadabhoy Dhunjeebhoy Parelwalla to sell to him all that piece or parcel of Foras Frechold Land or Government vacant ground, situate at Mahim Road, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 361, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the east by the property of Withoba Purboo, on the west by the said Mahim Road, on the north by the ground of Byramjee Pestonjee Meeta, and on the south by the property of Dewjee Roopjee. If any person or persons will have any claim or demand and by way of mortgage upon it, may apply to the Parsee Dadabhoy Dhunjeebhoy, resident at Chumbarbaug, within 14 days from this date, to that effect, otherwise he, she, or they shall be precluded therefrom.

Bombay, 23rd Feb. 1869.

SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at CHIMORE, if not previously disposed of.—On Wednesday the 3rd March at 3 P.M., Messrs. Heeralall & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Office, in Rampart Row, No. 6, below the late Commercial Bank Premises, by order of Memon Hajee Abdool Luteef Hajee Abdoola—

All that piece or parcel of ground, with an airy bungalow standing thereon, comprising a well and clusters of valuable trees, containing by admeasurement 27,680 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the east by the road leading to Wadowlee Village and the property of one Cursetjee Rustomjee, on or towards the west by the road to Boolcepat fields and the property of Dadabhoy Framjee Vukeel, on or towards the north by the road leading to Trombay and the property of Dadabhoy Framjee, on or towards the south by the property of Cursetjee Rustomjee.

The property will be on view three days before the sale when the Auction board will be hung outside the premises.

Private offers for the same will be received by the undersigned at their office abovementioned.

For further particulars apply at the Office of the undersigned.

HEERALALL & Co.

BASS' ALE
JUST LANDED.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Bottled by CAMERON and SAUNDERS, Pints, per dozen	3 12	4 0
Do. Do. Quarts, per dozen	6 4	6 12
Bottled by STONE & Co., Imperial Pints do	4 12	5 4
Do. Do. Ordinary Quarts do	6 4	6 12
Do. Do. Imperial Quarts do	8 8	9 0

N.B.—To Messes and large Consumers CONSIDERABLE ECONOMY is effected by the use of the Imperial bottles.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

STOUTS
JUST LANDED.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
BARCLAY & PERKIN'S Pints per dozen	4 0	4 8
GUINNESS' Double extra "	4 0	4 8
Do. Do. Quarts "	6 8	7 0
WHITE & Co.'s celebrated "	3 12	4 0
Double extra Pints "	6 0	6 12
Do. do. Quarts "		

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 10, Hummum Street, Bombay,
And No. 1, East Street, Poona.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
EXPECTED TO ARRIVE ABOUT THE 28TH INSTANT.

☞ ORDERS NOW REGISTERED.

	Rs. a.
The World of Fashion for February	1 0
Scott's Tales of a Grandfather, Part 3	0 8
Alford's The Queen's English	3 12
Once a Week, Vol. 2 N. S.—July to Dec. '68	4 0
Haughton's the Three Kingdoms of Nature	8 0
Hepworth Dixon's Her Majesty's Tower	11 4
Duncan on Perincretitis and Parametritis	4 8
Campbell's Lives of Lords Lyndhurst and Brougham	12 0
Lescher's Modified Examination of the Pharmaceutical Society	2 12
Lizzie Lorton	1 8
Ikhwanu-s-Safa. Translated by Dowson	5 4
Semmes's My Adventures Afloat	15 12
Lardner and Harding's Optics. New edn	3 12
Ellis's Demonstrations of Anatomy	9 8
Yates's The Rock Ahead	1 8
Holmes's The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table	2 12
Tillotson's Adventures in the Ice	2 12
Smollett's Peregrine Pickle	1 8
Collins's Primary Atlas	0 8
The Percy Anecdotes, Vols. 1 and 2	5 8
For on Skin Diseases	4 8
Tilt's Uterine Therapeutics	7 8
Forbes' Baital Pachesi	6 12
—— Hindoostanee Dictionary, romanized edn	9 0
Hooper's Physician's Vade Mecum 1869	7 12
Chesney's Waterloo Lectures	8 0
Haitus ; or the Void in Modern Education	6 4
Everett on the Oath	1 14
Miss Braddon's Charlotte's Inheritance	1 8
New Plays—Brown amongst the Brahmins, Sardanapalus burlesque, and Claud Duval. Each	0 8

NEW PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

Hanover Square, and Exeter Hall, for Feb. Each	0 12
Chappell's Musical Magazine for Feb.—18 C. M. Songs as duets	0 12
Songs—As o'er the past ; and A Year Ago. Each	1 8
—— Lovely Nelly ; and A Dream of Love. Each	1 8
—— Passing away into Sunlight ; and Act on the Square. Each	1 8
Galop.—Tip-top	1 8

BLOTTING AND SKETCH BOOKS AND BLOCKS.

Bombay, 22nd Feb., 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).—Notice is hereby given, that in terms of the following Special Resolution duly passed and confirmed at Extraordinary General Meetings of Shareholders held on the 18th May and 4th June 1867, namely—

"That the Secretaries and Treasurers be, and they are, hereby authorised to dispose of such Vessels belonging to the Company, as they may think proper, on the best terms obtainable, and that on such sale or sales taking place, the money thereby realized shall be immediately distributed amongst the Shareholders."

A distribution of Rs. 700 per share will be made to the registered Shareholders by the Secretaries and Treasurers on the production of Share Certificates on and after Monday the 1st proximo.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 25th instant to the 2nd proximo.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd February 1869.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine at his Office up to 1 P.M. on Saturday next the 27th instant, for the conveyance of invalids, men in health, women, children, insanes and convicts, the strength of which is noted in the margin, to embark at Bombay and sail to Spithead. The vessel tendering will be bound to touch at St. Helena should she be required to take any men there en route to the Cape Colony.

173 Invalids.	
15 Insanes.	
18 Men in health.	
4 Convicts.	
25 Women.	
45 Children.	

2. The tenders to be made on the terms and conditions of the last revised articles of agreement, and on the understanding that the vessel tendering will be required to provide standing berths for 74 of the invalids, and that Cotton will not be permitted to be carried.

3. The vessel tendered to be ready for final survey on the 8th proximo.

4. The insanes will be placed under the charge of the Master of the Transport, who will receive (on his satisfying the Home authorities that he has bestowed due care and attention on the insanes entrusted to him) a gratuity of Rs. 100 for each individual handed over.

5. Tenders should specify the rates per load in Indian Currency, the ship finding fittings, provisions, and water.

6. The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.

7. Two-thirds of the passage money will be paid in Bombay, and the remaining one-third on the arrival of the troops in England.

8. All Tenders must be made in a form to be obtained at the office of the Agent for Transports, which will furnish further necessary information for parties tendering.

9. The Superintendent of Bombay Marine reserves to himself the right of declining any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 23rd Feb. 1869.

WANTED.

WANTED, for the Steam Factory H. M.'s Dockyard, a Brass and Loam Moulder. Application (producing Testimonials) to be made in person at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 8th February 1869.

A EUROPEAN GENTLEMAN, in Mercantile employ for upwards of 10 years, and well conversant with Mercantile business, is desirous of obtaining a situation in Bombay, or up-country, and would be particularly pleased to proceed to China. The best testimonials and references as to character and abilities can be given. Address No. 4, care of "Bombay Gazette."

Bombay, 19th February 1869.

WANTED, on Temporary Establishment, Kurrachee Harbour Works, a good Surveyor, one who has had practice in Marine Surveying preferred.

Salary will be given according to qualifications.

Apply with copies of testimonials, and stating rate of salary expected.

W. H. PRICE, M. Inst. C. E.,
Superintendent, Kurrachee Harbour Works.

Kurrachee Harbour Works Office, 15th February 1869.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings and in the Old Commissariat Building. Also the premises in Forbes Street, adjoining Messrs. Bennett and Co.'s.

Apply to the Manager Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited), Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET, from the 1st February next, a large House at Breach Candy, at present in the occupation of Mr. C. Thwaites. For rent and further particulars apply to Mr. Nowrojee Jehanghier Gamudia, at No. 6, Byramjee Homejee Lane.

28th January 1869.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—A limited number of Gentlemen can be accommodated with first class private Board and Lodging at Mounton Villas, Chinchpoogly, where they will receive the comforts of an English Home (as far as the Country will permit). And to obviate the inconvenience of living at that distance from the Fort, Conveyances will be supplied free of extra charge to take Gentlemen to and from their Offices daily. For terms and other particulars address I. M. C., Mounton Villas, Chinchpoogly.

BROACH EXHIBITION (in Liquidation).—Notice is hereby given, that the Articles remaining unsold at the late Exhibition will be disposed of by Public Auction in the Exhibition Building on Saturday, the 27th instant, at 2 P.M. prompt.

All claims against the Exhibition Committee to be sent in to the Secretary on or before the 1st of March 1869.

JAMES GREAVES, Secretary.

Broach, 17th February 1869.

ORIENTAL INLAND STEAM COMPANY, Limited, (In Liquidation.)

EXTENSIVE and VALUABLE PROPERTY for SALE by ORDER of the HIGH COURT of CHANCERY in ENGLAND.

MR. W. MEIKLEJOHN,

of Kurrachee, begs to announce that he has received instructions from the Official Liquidator of the above Company, to sell by Public Auction on Tuesday, March 16th, 1869, and following days, on the banks of the River Indus, Kotree, the whole of the Steamers, Barges, and Anchor Boats, the property of the Oriental Inland Steam Company, Limited, as follows :—

IRON PADDLE STEAMERS, KOTREE.

Names of Steamers.	Tonnage.	Horse Power.	Carrying capacity Tons about	Draft of water empty.	Average speed.	Builder's name and date of Building	Date and place of erection.	Maker of Engines.	Description of Engines.	Guaranteed work every 12 hours	Passage accommodation.	Floats, Feathering or Common.
OOBARAH	568	120	300	ft. in. 1 9	12 Knots.	Pinkney and Co., Bombay, in 1865, built of 3-16th inch steel plating.	...	Watt, Wood & Hori.	Direct acting vertical cylinders.	600	6, 1st class Common.	Patent Feathering
GOORA	202	120	40	2 8	14 Knots.	British built at Calcutta by the Company in 1863.	...	Hunter & Co.	Direct acting vertical cylinders.	650	4, 1st class Common.	Patent Feathering
JHELUM	350	150	130	3 3	16 Knots.	Henderson & Co., Renfrew, in 1862.	Kurmbey, John Kirkaldy.	Caird & Co.	Diagonal direct.	800	4, 1st class Common.	Patent Feathering
SOANE	227	120	40	2 10	14 Knots.	British built at Calcutta by the Company in 1862.	...	Kurmbey, Nov. 1861.	Diagonal direct.	650	4, 1st class Common.	Common.
INDUS	295	120	80	2 6	16 Knots.	Caird & Co., Greenock, in 1861.	Kurmbey, Nov. 1861.	Caird & Co.	Diagonal direct.	700 mnunds	8, 1st class Common.	Common.

These Steamers are well known on the River Indus, are fast and powerful, each tows two Barges, and is in good working order.

IRON BARGES, KOTREE.

"Allahabad"	670 Tons.	"Sukkur"	204 Tons.
"Munora"	201 "	"Mooltan"	218 "
"Kurrachee"	223 "	"Mitunkote"	370 "
"Khetty"	218 "	"Lahore"	827 "
"Hydrabad"	244 "	and	
"Sehwan"	195 "	"Kotree"	424 "

FIVE ANCHOR BOATS AT KOTREE.

FUEL.

Unless previously disposed of, a large quantity of cut and stacked fuel on the banks of the Rivers Indus and Chenab, at convenient Stations ready for Steamers' use.

TERMS OF SALE.

Twenty per cent. of the Purchase Money to be deposited with the Auctioneer on disposal of the Lot or Lots, and the Balance to be paid by the Purchaser or Purchasers within ten days from the date of purchase ; failing which the Deposit Money will be forfeited, and the Lots resold on account of and at the risk of the Original Purchaser.

The Steamers, Barges and Anchor Boats, &c., will be sold with all faults and misdescriptions (if any) as they lie on date of Sale.

Steamers open for inspection 10 days before the Sale.

SALE TO COMMENCE EACH DAY AT 11 A.M.

Further information with Survey Reports on the Steamers and Barges, &c., on application at Kurrachee to Mr. ——. Currelly, Agent for Official Liquidator, at Kotree to Mr. J. Howe, and in London to Mr. J. C. Bolton, 1 St. Mary Axe, London, Official Liquidator of the said Company.

W. MEIKLEJOHN.

NOTICES.

GRACE EGERTON.
(Mrs. GEORGE CASE.)

Mr. John H. Willy, Pianist, has the honour to announce that Grace Egerton (Mrs. George Case) and Mr. George Case will have the honour of making their first appearance in Bombay on

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 2ND, 1869,
AT THE
GRANT ROAD THEATRE,

in their Popular Entertainment of the Drawing Room Floor, or Quiet Apartments for a Bachelor, written expressly for them by Edmund Yates, Esq.

Grace Egerton as	Lady Teazle.
Grace Egerton as	Katty Mooney.
Grace Egerton as	Captain de Boots.
Grace Egerton as	Noah Wurzel.
Grace Egerton as	Mrs. Kubbards.

Grace Egerton as the renowned English Tenor Sims Reeves, with Ballads, My Pretty Jane, and Come into the Garden Maud.

Grace Egerton as	The Rifle Volunteer.
Grace Egerton as	Deborah Griggs.
Grace Egerton as	Mrs. Ferret.
Mrs. George Case as	Mrs. George Case.
Concertina and Violin	Mr. George Case.
Pianoforte	Mr. John Willy.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle (all numbered)	Rs. 5
Stalls (all numbered)	" 3
Upper Circle	" 2
Pit	" 1

Doors open at half past 8, performance to commence at 9 P.M. precisely.

Tickets to be had only of Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, Hummum Street, Fort, and of Mr. Willy, 6 Clare Road, Byculla, where plans of Dress Circle and Stalls can be seen. Mr. Willy begs to state that all Tickets for the Dress Circle and Stalls will be numbered, so that persons holding tickets for those places will find corresponding numbers on each seat, which will belong to them.

There are only 172 Dress Circle Seats and 111 Stalls, and no more Tickets will be issued than there are numbered Seats for, in those places.

GRACE EGERTON
(Mrs. GEORGE CASE.)

From the "Madras Athenæum and Daily News," Dec. 24, 1868.

We were, however, pleased beyond what we had hitherto thought our powers of being pleased extended to. We take it that a sure sign of the success of such entertainments is when they leave no impression on the minds of the audience beyond a general indefinable feeling of having been very much amused. While the "amari aliquid," which the old Roman moralist declared to be inseparable from all recollection, does not surge, so neither can the memory fix on any one particular pleasure which stood more prominently forward. One pleasing remembrance follows fast on the heels of another, and by its equal charm, nullifies the impression of its predecessor. And so it was with us. When we recalled how well Miss Grace Egerton acted "Katty Mooney," we also recollected how admirably she personified old Mrs. Kubbards. The old landlady, in turn, gave place to succeeding impressions, and a review of the whole evening's performances left on our minds a feeling of unqualified and unalloyed pleasure.

The interest throughout this little comedy is unflagging. Not for one single instant did it drag, even when Mr. Case was on the stage by himself. This gentleman acted the part of the insignificant little musician without any evident effort. It seemed to be natural to him. And one felt, involuntarily, that inclination to be bored that the presence of insignificant little men naturally excites in the human breast. But Mr. Case played so wonderfully well on the piano, the violin, and the concertina, that we quite forgot the insignificance of the actor in the powerful fascination of the musician. On the first instrument he plays with the delicate grace of an accomplished amateur ; his performance on the violin is that of a "maestro," and on the concertina he is simply "facile princeps." As for Mrs. Case, her "verve," vivacity, and vigour, are astonishing. Her transitions of character were effected with great rapidity ; and her acting from beginning to end of the performances, reflected no less credit on her constitution than on her talents. It must be no joke on a hot, punkah-less stage, to rush with such rapidity from character to character, and to keep up for more than two hours an unceasing flow of the wildest and most extravagant fun. But Mrs. Case did not betray, even to experienced eyes, the slightest "soupcon" of fatigue. She was gay, and animated, and amusing throughout.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Messrs. William Hoadley and James Lacy Kennedy are jointly and severally authorized to sign per procuration for me, and generally to transact all business connected with my trade of Builder and General Contractor from this date.—Dated this 19th day of February 1869.

JAMES HOADLEY.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, and CHINA BANK, Limited, (in Liquidation).—Notice is hereby given, that a Second Distribution of the Assets of this Bank, at the rate of Rs. 5 (Rupees Five) per share, will be made to the Shareholders now on the Register, on Wednesday the 17th February, and every ensuing Wednesday, between the hours of 12 and 2, on their producing the Liquidator's certificate for registration during the previous week.

T. F. PUNNETT, Liquidator.

NOTICE.—The Land Mortgage Bank of India (Credit Foncier Indien) Limited are prepared to receive applications for purchase of sundry properties in

BOMBAY,
POONA AND KIRKEE,
BROACH,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE.

Particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager, at the Bank's Offices, in Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

In the Matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 and of the Estate of Dinmahomed and Davidass.

NOTICE.—Creditors on this Estate whose claims duly supported by affidavit have been admitted will receive a first Dividend of 1/2 per cent. on the adjusted amounts of their claim on application at the office Messrs. Lidbetter and Wilson, 6 Elphinstone Circle, on and after Wednesday the 17th inst., between the hours of 11 A.M. and 2 P.M.

Creditors when applying for dividend must produce the bills and vouchers relating to their claims.

Forms of affidavit can be obtained at the office of the Trustees.

G. R. WILSON,
JOHN MACFARLANE } Trustees.

Bombay, 16th February 1869.

RUPEES (3,000) THREE THOUSAND REWARD.

LOST or Stolen, between the Fort and Byculla, between the hours of 9 and 12 A.M. on the 18th instant, a Sheaf of Government Currency Bombay Notes, numbered as follows :—

14 for Rs. 1,000 each—C/42 10,390, C/54 55,225, C/42 08,775, C/54 32,409, C/54 52,251, C/54 52,253, C/54 52,253, C/54 52,254, C/54 52,255, C/54 52,256, C/54 52,257, C/54 57,508, C/54 52,259 C/54 52,260.

4 for 100 Rs. each C/52 91,352, 21,360, 17,594, 03,391.

Any one by whom the same shall have been found or who not having stolen them, gives such information as shall lead to their recovery, shall receive the above reward.

FRANK H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 22nd February 1869.

RE-ESTATES of LIMJEE MANOCKJEE and COWASJEE MANOCKJEE and Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co.—Dividends will be payable as undernoted at 23, Sassoon's Building, Apollo Street, Fort, on Wednesday, the 17th, and Thursday, the 18th days of February instant, and on every following Wednesday and Thursday, between the hours of 11 and 3, on all claims adjusted and admitted by the Trustees, viz.

On the Estate of Limjee Manockjee at the rate of 40 per cent
On the Estate of Cowasjee Manockjee at the rate of 40 per cent.
On the Estate of Manockjee Limjee and Company at the rate of 6 per cent.

A. J. MACDONALD.
RAGHONATH NARAYEN.
Trustees of the above Estates.

Bombay, 4th February 1869.

THE PRINCE of WALES PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Rampart Row West, on Wednesday, the 24th February, 1868, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the following business :—

To receive Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the half-year ending 31st December 1868.

To appoint Directors and Auditor for the ensuing year.

The Transfer Book will be closed from 20th to 24th February inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 11th February 1869.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders are invited for a Building for the Native General Hospital at Bombay, to be delivered on or before noon of 1st March 1869.

A schedule of quantities and specification can be obtained on application at the Office of the Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor, where the places can also be seen.

A deposit of 2 per cent will be required on tendering, to be forfeited in the event of evasion or delay in signing the requisite Deeds of Contract, and a further deposit of 8 per cent from the Contract or whose tender may be accepted.

The Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any or all of the Tenders.

F. A. FULLER, Lieut.-Colonel R.E.,
Architect

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

THERE were sales of Colabas at Rs. 1,265.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi. of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
		Rs.	p. a.		
3,000,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
3,140,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1750
2,000,000	500	all	5 do.	Ditto of Bombay New	545
2,750,000	1,000	all	11½ ps	Ditto of Madras	1650
800,000	200	all	6 p. c.	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	200
700,000	250	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	280
1,000,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	310
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	140
500,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	460

LAND COMPANIES.

2,180,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Company	1265
1,080,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elphinstone Land	800
1,080,000	1,000	500	,,11-14	Do. New	325
...	1,000	1,000	Nil	Prere Land	75
100,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	725
...	2,000	1,300	Nil	Port Canning	275

PRESS COMPANIES.

40,000	2,000	1,100	200ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	800
75,000	3,000	850	200do.	Alexandra Press Co.	300
187,500	12,000	11,000	1750ps	Apollo Press Co.	10,000
80,000	2,000	2,000	1000do.	Bombay Press Co.	1650
...	500	500	1000do.	Do. New	410
...	1,889	1,889	1000do.	Colaba Press Co	2800
70,000	2,000	2,000	...	East India Press Co	1050
937,500	8,500	8,500	1000ps	Fort Press Co.	8800
60,000	2,000	1,800	100ps	Framji Cowasji Press	1165
100,000	6,000	4,000	425 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	3400
30,000	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	900
200,000	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	210
30,000	2,500	2,500	200 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2500
85,000	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	135

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

...	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	850
125,000	2,500	all	15?	Alliance Spinning	1650
40,000	2,000	all		Arkwright	400
350,000	5,000	all		Bombay	2800
100,000	1,000	1,000	10 p.c.	Bombay United	830
...	500	500	12 pc.	Broach Mills	325
160,000	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1800
150,000	2,000	2,000	100	Great Eastern	1300
250,000	1,000	all	135	Manockji Petit's	610
200,000	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1025
150,000	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1425

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

...	2,000	1,000	...	Ap'loP'd'Warehouse	10
1,000,000	...	5,200	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	360
800,000	...	3,500	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	300
2,000,000	...	4,100	...	Fort Reclamation	140
...	...	3,500	...	Iron Shipping	280
...	...	...	...	Victoria Spinning	2000

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,500	600	Bombay Ship Co.	1450
200,000	2,500	all	300	Bombay Coast	340

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p. c.
...	£20	196.8.8	do.
...	£100	1,000	do.
...	£18	196.5.1	do.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock 227
Do. New £20 shares 198
B. B. & C. I. Railway Co. 1120
Do. New Shares Par.

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	50	50	5	Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co.	34
...	2,000	300	12	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	150
100,000	500	all	3 p. c.	Treacher & Co.	225

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dat'on.			
1,045,000	500	500	Jan. '5	Bank of Bombay	106
800,000	200	25	...	Do. China	3
2,000,000	200	100	May '67	Do. Guzerat	90
1,000,000	250	100	Aug. '67	B'bay P'd'ntry B'k.	26
2,000,000	200	200	Sept. '67	,, Trig & B'nkg	20
2,000,000	100	200	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	75
1,000,000	250	250	Mar. '68	Central Bank	9
500,000	500	200	Dec. '67	Indian Peninsula	19
...	100	200	May '67	Royal Bank	15
...	400	400	...	B'gal Cr'dit Mobilier	2
1,200,000	400	130	Apr. '67	Old Financial	6

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.		Rate
London Banks	6 months' sight		2s. 0 1-4d. to 2s. 0 5-16d.
Do. Credits	6	Do. do.	2s. 0 3/8d. to 2s. 7/16d.
Do. Documents	6	Do. do.	2s. 0 9/16d. to 2s. 0¾d.
Calcutta	At sight		99½
Do.	60	Do. do.	99
Madras	30	Do. do.	99
China	60	Do. do.	215 nom.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	112
Five per cent.	108½
Four per cent.	95
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do.	107
5 years' do. do.	103½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan.	98

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	8 per cent.
Mercantile Bills.	11 per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-8
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Spanish Dollars	,, 225
Carolas	,, 230
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
German Crowns	,, 210
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 223
Bar Silver	,, 106-8
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 16-8

CALCUTTA.—18TH FEBRUARY 1869.

The prices of Government Securities have experienced a further rise. Some large amounts of 4 per cents were bought at Rs. 5-0 discounts and sums of Rs. 25,000 to 10,000 at Rs. 4-14 and 4-12 discount. 5 per cents of 1856-57 sold at Rs. 8-12 to 9-0 premium. Purchases of 5½ per cents were reported at Rs. 13-0 and 13-2 premium.

The following transactions were reported in shares :—
Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,650, 1,645 and 1,640.
National Bank shares, at Rs. 139.
Eastern Bengal Indigo Co.'s shares, at Rs. 43.
Landing and Shipping Co.'s shares, at Rs. 62.
Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares, at Rs. 270.
Tirhoot Indigo Co.'s shares, 2? at Rs. 72 and 9 at Rs. 74.
Bengal Tea Co.'s shares at Rs. 55.
Central Cachar Tea Co.'s shares, at Rs. 60 and 62½.

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 23RD FEBRUARY 1869.

	Per Candy.
OLD.	
Dhollera Bhownuggur	245 to 246
Viaguria	232 to 234
Dharwar, Sawginned	265 to 266
NEW.	
Oomrawuttee Akote	264 to 265
Hingunghat	279 to 280
Broach N.G.	262 to 264
Do. M.G.	280 to 282
Verravul	248 to 250
Khandeish Barsee	262 to 263

Ready sales 2,375 Candies. Market firm.

BANK RETURNS.

BANK OF BENGAL.

STATEMENT of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ended 16th February, 1869.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Proprietors' Capital, paid up	2,20,00,000	0	0
Rest Fund	17,59,797	7	0
General Treasury Balance at Head Office Rs. Nil	89,50,548	3	2
Do. do. at Branches 89,50,548 3 2			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	3,86,18,576	15	7
Bank Post Bills, &c	25,25,903	7	10
Sundries	5,27,282	13	3
Rs.	7,43,81,489	0	10

ASSETS.			
Government Securities	63,57,713	11	3
Loans on Govt. Securities at Head Office and Branches	41,69,577	1	0
Accounts of Credit on do. do. do.	1,05,79,727	7	5
Mercantile Bills discounted at do. do.	1,07,37,089	7	11
Dead Stock	9,87,982	4	11
Stamps	14,954	4	0
Balances with other Banks	3,56,275	1	8
Sundries	9,03,417	2	8
Rs.	3,41,06,723	8	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office Rs. 2,25,74,225	2	11	
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ,, 1,77,20,540	5	1	
	4,02,74,765	8	0
Rs.	7,43,81,489	0	10

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 23.

Griffith, Assistant Surgeon, 32nd Regiment M. N. I., on leave, from Hoshungabad.
Raikes, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from Nagode.
Lane, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on leave, from ——.
Waddington, Lieutenant Colonel, 23rd Native Light Infantry, on leave, from Poona.
Brereton, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Allahabad.
Taylor, Colonel, Royal Engineers, on leave, from Rawul Pindee.
Battye, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, from Agra.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 23.

Newport, Lieutenant, Sappers and Miners, on leave, to Kirkee.
Vallings, Lieutenant, Adjutant 1st Punjaub Light Cavalry, on furlough, to Kohat.
Pierce, Major, 24th Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Poona.
Taylor, Colonel, Royal Engineers, on furlough, to England (on the 25th).

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—23RD FEBRUARY.

London	Cotton	£2 5s. od. to £3 6d.	per ton.
	Seeds	£1 10s. od.	Nominal.
Liverpool	Cotton	£1 15s. od. to £2 2s. 6d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 5s. od.	,,
Overland	Cotton	£8 0s. od.	p. 40 c. ft.
China	Sailing vessel Cotton		Nominal.
	Steamer do.	Rs. 6 to 7	per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 10 to 15	per chest
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 6	per ton.
Mauritius	Gram	12 annas	per bag.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	General Havelock (s)	Hewitt	Malabar Coast.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Malabar Coast & Goa.
	Irwell	Foran	Liverpool.
	Hippogriffe	Browse	Moulmein.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship Lady Cecilia, Elliot, to Rangoon.
Ship Moorhill, Sterling, to Havre.
Ship Kennington, Rattray, to Havre.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Taptee, to Kutch.
Ship Pearl of India, to Liverpool.
Ship Mary Mildred, to Mauritius.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 18	City of Athens	Carnaghan	London, Oct. 24.
	Michael Angelo	John	Bombay, Jan. 18.
	City of Florence	Graham	London, Nov. 11.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 18	Clyde Rathfern	——	——	——
	J. P. Whitney	——	——	——
	Hypatia	——	——	——
	Calabar	——	——	——

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

Feb. 16 Tapageur Arnaud Pondicherry.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 27th Feb., at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

The dates of departure of the Overland Mails from Bombay during 1869 are fixed as follows :—

Saturday	Feb. 27	Saturday	Apr. 10
,,	Mar. 6	,,	,, 17
,,	,, 13	,,	,, 24
,,	,, 20	,,	May 1
,,	,, 27	,,	,, 8
,,	Apr. 3	,,	,, 15

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 5th March, at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

Friday	Mar. 5	Friday	Apr. 16
,,	,, 19	,,	,, 30
,,	Apr. 2	,,	May 7

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamers will be closed at 9 A.M. on the following dates; the regulations regarding late and registered letters being the same as those for the China Mail

Friday	Mar. 19	Friday	May. 14
,,	Apr. 16	,,	June 11

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS, THE CAPE, &c.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will, in future, be forwarded *via* Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets leaving Aden on the 23rd of every month.

As the communication with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal is also thus cut off, all correspondence, addressed to those Colonies, will under instructions be sent in the Mail for London.

DESPATCH OF MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

MAILS.	Date of Departure.	Mail closes.	After-packet.
Overland Mail	Feb. 27th	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
China Mail	Mar. 5th.	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Ceylon	,,	,,	,,
Penang	,,	,,	,,
Singapore	,,	,,	,,
Hongkong	,,	,,	,,
Australian Colonies	Mar. 19th.	,,	,,
Muscat	8th and 20th	Noon.	Noon.
Persian Gulf	,,	,,	,,
Bussorah	,,	,,	,,
Bagdad	,,	,,	,,
Malabar Coast and Calcutta	5th and 19th	,,	,,
Kurrachee	Every Mon.	...	...

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

The following Revised Table comes into operation on and after the 15th instant, and will remain in force until further notice.

MAILS.	General Office.	Branch Offices.
For Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal	11 A.M.	10 A.M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Sholapore, the Deccan, Ahmednuggur, Seroor, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency	12 NOON.	11 A.M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	8 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day.
Do. on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Cutch	4 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day
Do. in Southern Concan, *i. e.*, for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A.M., and from 12 noon to 5 P.M.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

WALKER—February 13th, at Coonoor, the wife of Colonel G. W. Walker, R.E., of a daughter.

DEATH.

RANSON—February 16th, at Ootacamund, Jane, the wife of Captain W. Ranson, European Veterans, aged 61 years.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTH.

WHEELER—February 15th, at Mhow, the wife of Lieutenant C. E. Wheeler, 95th Regiment, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1869.

As the motion for the third reading of the Octroi and Transit Duties Bill was negatived by five to four, it has become a nice point whether the bill has not been thrown out altogether. Should this be the case the responsibility will lie with Mr. Munguldass Nathoobhoy, who refused the safe and prudent motion, offered by the Advocate-General, to defer the third reading and re-commit the bill in order to make it less illegal. Sure of a majority, as they thought, the adorers of "Town Dues" were resolved to carry matters with a high hand, and they accordingly elected to divide on the motion "That the bill be now read a third time." Upon that motion, Mr. Campbell and Mr. Bayley, having for different reasons deserted their flag, were beaten; and thereby, to ordinary comprehensions, according to ordinary interpretations, and by the Rules of the Legislative Council, strictly construed, the bill was thrown out. The Rule, touching the reading or postponement of a bill, is thus worded—

"If the motion for *any* reading of a bill be negatived, such bill *shall* be considered as rejected, and shall not again be introduced before the expiration of six months from the date of such rejection."

In the present case the third reading of a bill, to wit, the so-called Town Dues Bill, was negatived, and manifestly the bill ought to be,—the word is *shall be*—considered as rejected. Had the wise and prudent counsels of the Governor prevailed, the life of the bill would have been in no peril, though some cherished items in the schedule might have suffered judicious excision. But, although dead according to a strict and fair interpretation of the Rules, the bill, we hear, is to be revived. Falstaff found "much virtue in your if;" H. E. the Governor, in his magnanimity, will probably find much virtue in your *now*. "That the bill be *now* read a third time" is held to mean that, if the motion be disapproved, the reading may be proposed at some other period; and so on *ad infinitum*! We can appreciate the forbearance which discovers this hidden meaning, but it will be none the less true that if it prevail, the bill, killed by the over-haste of its fond parents, will owe resuscitation to an obliging construction of the plain rules laid down for the management of the Legislative Council.

In continuation of our remarks on Reform in Military Organisation, we propose to-day to point several other changes which would result in all cases in increased efficiency and in some cases in increased economy also. To begin with the Artillery.

In the first place two Colonels and four Lieutenant-Colonels to a brigade of, on an average, eight batteries are most preposterously in excess of practical requirements. In time of peace at all events they might be reduced to half the present number. In time of war, if a brigade of eight batteries were divided amongst four divisions, four Lieutenant-Colonels might be required; but it would surely be a better arrangement than the one at present prevailing to keep the peace establishment at two Lieutenant Colonels, and double the number on the commencement of hostilities. If, however, the organization of divisions, as set forth in our last article on this subject, were adopted, so many Lieutenant-Colonels would be unnecessary. We suggested, as some of our readers may remember, that an infantry division should consist of three brigades, each of four battalions. The proper number of batteries for such a division would be three, and the armament of each battery eight guns. This would give the same proportion of guns per thousand as at present. We have in a recent review of a pamphlet on the Reorganization of the Artillery discussed the advantages to be derived from increasing the number of guns in a battery from six to eight. It is, therefore, unnecessary to go deeply into the subject again. It is sufficient to observe that the change would result in economy, that it would be a tactical improvement, and that the armies of several foreign nations have adopted the eight gun organization. If the infantry brigade be increased to four battalions, as we have suggested, it will be absolutely necessary to increase the guns of a battery from six to eight. The number of brigades in a division being increased from two to three, it will evidently be requisite to increase the number of batteries in like proportion, *i. e.* also from two to three. By this arrangement the number of Lieut.-Colonels of Artillery would be much diminished. The brigade of Artillery might then consist of nine service, and one depot, battery. The nine service batteries would afford guns for three infantry divisions, and would require three Lieut.-Colonels. The result would be a diminution of two-fifths of the present number of Lieut.-Colonels. Even the reduced number might be diminished still further by one in time of peace with advantage, for as a rule the Lieut.-Colonels of Artillery are encumbrances instead of advantages and merely cause additional correspondence, red-tape, and delay without any corresponding increase of efficiency. One Colonel is ample both in peace and war, and if the brigades were increased to ten batteries, the saving under that head would be *more* than one-half.

Let us now consider whether any change is possible in the Cavalry.

The tactical unit of Cavalry is the squadron and the commanders are the senior Captains. Surely this is a bad system and at variance with the principles of organization which we pretend to adopt. The tactical and administrative unit are different, and the commander is not only frequently changed but is always a stranger to half his command, frequently to the whole of it. A far better system, and one which we believe is adopted in several foreign armies, would be to make the squadron both the tactical and the administrative unit and to give it a permanent commander with a defined rank. We would suggest that the regiment should consist of three or four squadrons according to requirements, that the commander of the squadron should have the rank of Major, and that the other officers should be two Captains and two Lieutenants. The Captains should have charge of their respective troops as at present, and the squadron commander should exercise such general superintendence over the squadron as a Major now does over his wing, and should in addition deal with all offences not *prima facie* deserving of an entry in the regimental defaulter book. The two Cornetcies should be suppressed and the four junior Lieutenants should only receive Cornet's pay. One Colonel and one Lieutenant-Colonel ought to be a sufficient complement of field officers both at home and abroad, in time of peace and in time of war. The war strength should be 160 effective privates and corporals, the sergeants, trumpeters, farriers, orderlies, officers' servants, and men in regimental employ, &c., should be in addition to the above number. Foreign armies do not find a squadron of that strength, or nearly that strength, too large for manœuvre; and, moreover, the casualties of a campaign would within a month largely reduce that number. This organization would not only be more effective but also cheaper.

In conclusion we would wish to say a few words on the subject of Depots. It is reported that the depot battalions are about to be abolished, and we hail the rumour with delight. Depot battalions are not only very costly institutions, but work positive harm. How many privates and non commissioned officers who have conducted themselves invariably well when with their regiments get into trouble as soon as they join a depot battalion! Again the Colonel, Major, Adjutant, Musketry Instructor, and Sergeant-Major are all strangers, and consequently carry out their duties at a disadvantage. There is no kindly feeling, no bound of union, no *esprit de corps* at a depot battalion, consequently everything is effected by the iron hand of discipline alone—moral influences being dormant for the time. The same may be said of the young officers. They belong to no one, no one feels himself responsible for or interested in their conduct, away from the parade ground and the mess table, and the wholesome influence of a score of young men not very much older than themselves which in a regiment does so much is at a depot battalion wanting. The only people at all inclined to interest themselves in a youngster's conduct and able to influence him are the two Captains and perhaps one Subaltern, the others are all youngsters like himself. The Captains and Subalterns of the other regiments of the depot do not trouble themselves about him. Now of the two Captains and one Subaltern of his own regiment—one, perhaps two are married, and the other is a part of the time on leave. It is evident, therefore, that so long as a youngster does not violate some express regulation he may do pretty much as he likes. It would be much better were all officers—except during a campaign—to join the head-quarters of their regiments at once; while as for the rank and file, whenever the regiment is at home, it would be far better to leave to the regimental authorities both the obtaining and the instruction of their recruits. Greater trouble would be taken in getting a good class of men, the recruits would be trained from the first as they are intended to go on, and they would further reap all the advantages of the example of the best of the old soldiers, and the kindly supervision of the Captain, who would take an interest in the men because he would know that there was no chance of sending them off in a draft—as in a depot battalion—and never seeing them again under his command. For emergencies as well as for regiments abroad it would of course be necessary to have general depots as well as general recruiting establishments. The combination of regimental and general recruiting and training would be very effective, far pleasanter to the men than the depot battalion system; and, finally, it would result in an enormous saving to the country.

We understand that when Mr. J. S. Lushington goes home in April, on furlough, Mr. Charles E. Chapman, Bengal Civil Service, will succeed him as Accountant-General and Accountant to the High Court. Mr. Chapman, it will be remembered, acted for Mr. Lushington during his recent absence from Bombay.

The directors of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) at their weekly meeting yesterday raised the rates of interest and discount one per cent. on private bills and notes, and on loans secured by goods, leaving unchanged the discount of Government bills, and the charge for loans on Government paper and bullion. A glance at the last published report of the Bank will show the wisdom of this move, their cash credits on Government securities having very materially decreased, while their bills discounted have largely increased. We believe the rates now current here still contrast favourably when compared with those charged by the Bank of Bengal in Calcutta.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Games came off, as announced, yesterday afternoon at Rotten Row, Esplanade, and were a great success. We shall publish an account of the sports to-morrow, with the prize list.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Collector of the Certificate Tax, has been nominated a member of the Bhore Ghaut Accident Commission. The nomination will, we doubt not, be very satisfactory to the native community. A better selection could hardly have been made.

The Government of Bombay recently recommended that the salary of the Collector of Customs at Kurrachee, should be fixed at Rs. 1,000 per mensem, rising by an annual increasement of Rs. 50 to a maximum of Rs. 1,500. This application was based on the supposition that the duties of the Collector at Kurrachee are, as regards sea customs only more onerous than the duties of the Collector at Rangoon. The Collector at Kurrachee acts, besides, as Harbour Magistrate and Shipping Master. The Government of India, however, considered the proposed salary excessive, more especially as the pecuniary responsibilities of the Collector at Rangoon are larger than those at Kurrachee. The salary of the Collector at Rangoon has been fixed quite recently at Rs. 1,000, rising year by year to a maximum of Rs. 1,200. On a full consideration of the position of the Collector at Kurrachee, the Government of India have recommended that the salary should be fixed at Rs. 1,000 per mensem, with an allowance of Rs. 100 for performing the duties of Harbour Magistrate and Shipping Master.

The following figures relating to the salt works on the Runn of Cutch are taken from a recent report by Mr. Faulkner, Acting Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Northern Division, Bombay.

Works.	Wells.	Water Pans.	Pans at Work.	Produce.
Khana Ghura	83	78	59	59,000
Ooroo	85	85	65	60,000
Jinjoowara	24	41	33	25,000
Futtehpoor	50	71	40	25,000
Unwurpoor	91	178	172	100,000

The general conclusion arrived at was that the pans would be able to supply 175,000 maunds of salt up to the end of December, and that this supply could be kept up. In order to assist the Aggrias, or salt workers, the Government of Bombay was ready to make advances to the extent of Rs. 10,000. This offer has, however, been availed of only to the extent of Rs. 500. At the same time the Government offered them an enhancement of 9 pies per maund; and this has had the effect of greatly stimulating their exertions.

A Lucknow correspondent of the "Mofussilite," writing on the 17th current, says—"A *crim. con.* case is to be tried this day in the Criminal Court here by Colonel T. H. Chamberlain, City Magistrate."

Mr. Edward Douglas, Inspecting Post Master, Meerut and Landour line, has been appointed Chief Inspector of Post Offices in the Central Provinces vice Mr. C. Hutchinson, transferred on promotion as Post Master General, North-West Provinces.

The annual inspection of the Calcutta Volunteers by Major General Fordyce, Commanding the Presidency Division, was to take place last Saturday afternoon, and at the conclusion of the inspection Lady Mayo was to distribute the prizes won at the recent rifle matches.

The Maharajah of Kerowlee has been granted a loan of 1½ lakhs of rupees. The revenues of the State are about 3½ lakhs per annum. The loan has been granted to enable him to defray the ordinary expenses of the *raj*, and to assist those of his subjects who may be suffering from famine, and is repayable with interest at 5 per cent. per annum within a period of four years.

The "Englishman" remarks—"The citizens of Bombay have set an example which other large stations in India might very properly follow. A subscription has been set on foot to provide prizes to be competed for by the soldiers of the garrison and the sailors of the vessels in the port. The idea is a good one. If followed in Calcutta we might, before the cold weather closes, get up some games which, in the number of competitors and in variety, might be worthy of the name. Stations up country which have large garrisons might also take the hint."

The following is from Dinapore:—"There is a great talk going on in the bazaar; every shop is full of it, and customers delay to depart when they have bought what they want. The house of an old Wahabee, the late *Cheda Khan*, has been searched, and his books and papers taken to the Commissioner. No one knows what has been discovered, but there is a general suspicion that it is an important case. The durzees, and bheesties, and butchers are very much excited, and the suspicion that they are interested parties is not unnatural."

The Secretary of State for India has informed the Madras Government that, whenever the posts of Adjutant General or Quarter Master General become vacant, the name of the officer who is to be permanently appointed officer can take up the post, should be communicated to Her Majesty's Government for their information, previous to the appointments appearing in General Orders. Should either of the appointments become suddenly vacant, the Government is to appoint an officer to officiate in accordance with the rule laid down in para. 18 of Sir Charles Wood's despatch of 30th August 1862.

On Thursday morning last (says the "Englishman") Lord Mayo and a party of gentlemen went up to Kooshtea and from thence by steamboat to the bridge building over the Goriai on the line of rail to Dacca. The cylinders for this bridge are nearly all placed *in situ*, by Mr. Leslie, the Engineer, on a new principle, which promises to be very successful. Lord Mayo was much pleased with all he saw, and expressed himself gratified with the results of Mr. Leslie's ingenuity. The party enjoyed themselves much, the day was cool, the sail on the river pleasant, and the luncheon on the most magnificent scale. The return was enlivened by the abundance of the champagne accompanied by sodas and ice. A pleasure was thus made of the return toil.

INDIGO PLANTERS IN THE N. W. PROVINCES.

The "Government Gazette" of these Provinces of the 10th instant, contains a correspondence which throws much light on that difficult subject—the relations between the local officers and the indigo planters.

It appears that the "Delhi Gazette" in September published some remarks impugning the administration of the Ganges Canal. The paragraph attracted the notice of Government, who instituted careful enquiries, and then asked the Editor for the information on which he substantiated his statements. This was promised, but the information given was so far wanting in detail in that it only instanced "the statements given by many of the sufferers" as those on which the communication was founded. The Editor, believing that some of them meant to appeal to the Commissioner, refrained from entering into particulars which might prejudice them. It appears from a letter dated 18th July 1868, from the Collector of Mynpoorie, that the latter had a very shrewd guess that the article emanated from a Mr. Martin, an indigo planter described as "always quarrelling with the canal officers—sometimes with right on his side and often when he is hopelessly in the wrong." In another letter of the same date, the Collector admits that Mr. Martin had some grounds for complaint: in one district 40 or 50 per cent. of the indigo would be ruined unless a fall of rain quickly took place. The drought of the season had left the water in the main canal low, and as the mouths of the feeders were encumbered with silt, the difficulty was greater—6 inches less in the main canal causing 1 foot decrease in the feeders. The Commissioner soon becomes apprehensive that the irrigation channels in Mynpoorie and Etawah are being defrauded of their fair share of water by "the man at the lock at Allygurh" in order to keep up the navigation canal; but this theory is exploded by the Superintending Engineer for Irrigation. The next letter is one from Mr. Martin, evidently written under great irritation, about the losses at his indigo factory at Phuppoond in the Etawah district. He recapitulates the grievances of six years, states his opinion as to the general defects of canal management in leaving too much power with native chowkeydars, and runs full tilt against the Canal Engineer, Mr. Forrest, whom he accuses of a determination to ruin him by refusing him water for his indigo. He appends a number of statements which he had taken from the ryots and others. Major Brownlow, of the Irrigation Department, and Mr. Kennedy, Assistant Collector, were in consequence deputed to make enquiries. They forward their reports to the Collector of Etawah, who writes to the Commissioner that "all Mr. Martin's complaints are highly painted. No doubt the canal chowkeydars are open to bribery, but not more than other natives, and Forrest takes great pains to keep them in order; and there is no doubt they do more harm to the canal in taking out water for people than they do harm to the people in debarring them from water." The Collector considers the complaint about Forrest's personal dislike to be a delusion, and endorses the Assistant Collector's report as to the following facts. It seems that indigo cultivation depends for its success on the supply of water from the canal—hence the ryots greatly object to sow that crop unless they have a certainty of getting enough water. But Mr. Martin was anxious to speculate. The Collector writes:—"He has gone in this year for a venture, and persuaded cultivators to take advances to sow indigo, and given them ungrounded hopes of a supply of canal water, and backed up his promises by giving the advances from the Government Tehseelee. It appears the Canal Department warned Mr. Martin, and Forrest pointed out to the cultivators that they would be disappointed as the canal can only give a certain amount." Mr. Kennedy's report is a very careful but unpretending demi-official. He brings to notice that near relations of the Tehseeldar, *i. e.*, Native Magistrate, or Mamlutdar, were in Martin's employ; that Martin's advances of money to the ryots were made from the Native Magistrate's Cutcherry; that some of the complaints had been instigated, and of the complainants some had been absent at the date of the petitions, others could not tell him the substance. This Assistant Collector, in company with Major Brownlow and Mr. Martin, went over all the fields where loss was said to have occurred. An inspection report is subjoined. The officers report that some loss had happened, but only about one third of that alleged by Mr. Martin. The next letter is one from a man named Peters, interested in indigo cultivation, who wishes to know the result of this enquiry before complaining about his own losses. He receives a severe snub in reply from the Commissioner for some "uncalled for" and "unwarranted" expressions. Then follows a letter to Government from the Commissioner of Agra, who, in para 3, remarks "on the advances being made from the Tehseel, and of the misleading effect such a course had on the minds of the ryots. Mr. Martin may put the matter in whatever light he likes; but I do not think he can get over the real objection. Mr. Martin's excuse that he has 'known many Collectors to allow the same thing to be done,' is, I presume, a figure of speech. I cannot call to mind during the course of my official experience, having heard of Tehseeldars being utilized in this way in the interests of indigo-planters." The Commissioner seems to use a figure of speech himself, for the sake of euphony as in Greek Sandhi. He refers to Martin's statement that he asked the Native Magistrate to let the treasurer keep his (Martin's) money to secure its safe custody as he had no factory at Phuppoond, and that the money was never paid to the ryots by the *hands* of the treasurer. He denies that the Tehseeldar has any influence—which, from our acquaintance with native sentiment, we are not disposed to believe. The enquiry ends with the report of the Ch

Cabul under a guard of fifty sowars, the prisone Sirdar reached Cabul this day. The Ameer went to embrace Sirdar Mahomed Shareef Khan, but ordered that he should remain in chains as usual. Sirdars Mahomed Zikrya Khan, Mahomed Yahya Khan, and Mahomed Aslum Khan sued for his release, but the prayer was declined by the Ameer.

4th February.—Purwannahs have been written to the address of Sirdar Shere Ali Khan Candaharee, Governor of Candahar, Sirdar Mahomed Ibraheem Khan, Governor of Herat, and Sirdar Meer Afzul Khan, Governor of Gurishk and Ferah, by orders of the Ameer, directing them to report on the present state of the revenue in their respective provinces. Sirdar Mahomed Alum Khan, the Governor of Turkistan, reported the following in a communication read to-day:—"The revenue of these provinces cannot be realized unless with the aid of the Meers and Khans of various places, who exercise influence on the tribes of which they are the head. Through them I have made arrangements to realize the revenue of last year, although it is still uncertain that I shall succeed in realizing the revenue of all the districts without making threats and actually punishing certain sects of the tribes." The Ameer on receipt of the above ordered that purwannahs should be written to all the Khans, Chiefs and Sirdars of Turkistan, separately, directing them to assist Alum Khan in the realization of revenue as much as possible, as these services on their part should not pass unrewarded. As the Ameer has been in the dark of late concerning Bokhara affairs he despatched four kossids this day to that city to bring reliable news in regard to the Russian cantonment. Sirdar Shere Mahomed Khan, another son of the late Sirdar Peer Mahomed Khan, had gone to Peshawur to have his eyes cured. The Ameer, who has a great regard for this Sirdar, ordered Mirza Rahimtoola Khan to write a purwannah to the Sirdar, directing him to call at once. It is rumoured that Mirza Rahimtoollah Khan will be created the Moostoufee of Cabul.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NEEMUCH, 17TH FEBRUARY.

I THINK I may say, if the weather continues as it is at present, that we have fairly got rid of the cold, while disagreeable heat has not as yet set in. I see all the papers in the North West are rejoicing over the general fall of rain, and when I think of the destruction of life and the misery it has averted, I feel quite ashamed of having expressed my satisfaction, merely on account of its having made things pleasanter by keeping down the dust and making the temperature more agreeable. However, we have seen but little of the famine or its signs down here, and you know *de non præsentibus*, &c. Excuse me for quoting the Latin grammar; it is too long since I left school for me to remember an appropriate sentence out of a more venerable classic. By the way, you would think us very learned sometimes if you were to hear the disputes that go on among some of the youngsters of different nationalities as to the pronunciation of Latin vowels, whether, for instance, "mater" should be called "mayter" or "mahter," the English sturdily standing by the former, while the Scotch and Irish combine to uphold the latter in a never-ending argument.

Major General Adams, C.B., and staff arrived here on their return journey from Nusseerabad on Saturday. To give him an opportunity of inspecting the manner in which the brigade works at outpost duty, the troops occupied a defensive position in front of the village of Canowtee, about a mile from camp on the Nusseerabad road, the morning he arrived. It was supposed that he would not arrive until about eight o'clock, but he took us somewhat by surprise by coming an hour earlier. Although we were taken unawares, however, we were not caught napping. Scarcely had he come in sight than (after giving a little time for the opposing Generals to meet and discuss operations, as is, of course, always done in real warfare) the infantry picquets gave the alarm, the guns opened a concentrated and withering fire upon the road where he was advancing, their positions having previously been unseen, and he was obliged to halt. After deploying his forces, consisting of an Assistant Quartermaster General and an Aide-de-Camp, into line, with a reserve of *ghurwallas* behind, the General boldly determined to advance, not even being checked by a magnificent charge of our cavalry, who suddenly appeared from behind a hill and swept down with mad courage, regardless of all obstacles, till they were forced to pull up by a field of growing corn. Seeing the enemy determined to advance, our picquets were obliged to fall back upon the main body, which now showed itself, with the reserve, upon the crest of the hill to the left of the village, while a part of the artillery, with the cavalry, being greatly pressed, retired by the other side. Still advancing, the enemy (*alias* the Major General) gave us no option, so we retired steadily and in perfect order, two guns and a cloud of skirmishers covering the retreat. It was intended that we should again form up and make a stand for it on the other side of a nullah behind the village. Being quite satisfied with our bravery and skill, however, and perhaps sighing for breakfast, the enemy made terms, and we marched to quarters with all the honours of war. The artillery, however, were determined to do or to die till the last, and, forming line, fired a salute ere they retired, which some of the uninitiated took to be their way of "blowing off"—their extra courage, I suppose.

We had a brigade parade the same evening, which finished our inspections. I do not intend to describe it, as I think it somewhat impertinent for youngsters to write criticisms on the art of war, be it in praise or blame of their elders, and I do not mind telling my readers (in confidence) that I am still a youngster, in so far that I am not yet a General, nor have I ever commanded a brigade of the three arms, so do not exactly consider myself qualified for the task; no doubt when I do reach that exalted position I shall rival Hannibal or Bonaparte in my tactics. Suffice it to say that it was an exceedingly "pretty" parade, the artillery advancing masked by the cavalry, opening fire as the latter cleared away, and then retiring and firing by alternate parts and executing other movements, while the cavalry charged fiercely about the place, and the infantry, ever coolest in the hour of danger, fired away and manœuvred in a way to make a guardsman blush for his own corps. When the *tamasha* was all over, commanding officers were called to the front, and the last piece of butter was served out to them. I pity the Mhow Brigade after the General has seen us—won't he work them! We were inspected at the same time by two distinguished foreigners, who rode about after the General, and many were the surmises as to who they could be. I heard one of them called a moonshee, but from his magnificent appearance and the gorgeousness of his horse furniture I strongly suspect he must have been a prince in disguise. The General and his staff left this for Mhow on Tuesday (yesterday) morning.

A detachment of Artillery for the F/14 R.A. at Nusseerabad arrived here from Mhow last Thursday, under Lieut. Kirkwood, 95th Regiment, with Assistant Surgeon McSlevy in medical charge. The former officer was relieved by Lieut. Riddell, R. A., and has started again for Mhow, the detachment proceeding to Nusseerabad under the latter on Saturday morning. This detachment met with rather scurvy treatment at the hands of the native officials in Mundissore, who refused to supply chowkedars, and could, with great difficulty, be induced to give any supplies. During the night several things of not much value were stolen, and the meat for the men's rations devoured by jackals. When the tehsildar of the village was informed in the morning that he would be reported, he became most civil, not to say servile, and, native fashion, threw all the blame on the shoulders of his subordinates, declaring he knew nothing of what had been done by them. The amount of belief to be placed in this, of course, depends on one's credulity, or gullibility; but if he is reported (as I trust he has been), I fancy he will not be well pleased with himself, as the inhabitants of Gwalior are generally very civil to Europeans, and their prince, Scindia, generally takes good care that they shall be so—presenting in this a great contrast to his neighbour Holkar. The real secret of the incivility, I fancy, lies in the conduct of the peon who was sent to accompany the detachment, and who got very drunk and knocked down the Parsee commissariat inspector, being immediately set upon by the satellites of the latter, who would have handled him very severely if not prevented by the interposition of the officer commanding the detachment, who happened to see the disturbance.

The Royals gave their second theatrical performance on Monday and Tuesday, but I must defer my remarks on it until next week. I may say, however, that they presented a very marked improvement in the two points which I commented upon in my previous reference to them—I mean in having men who looked really well when dressed as women, and in the dress. The performance was not well attended by officers, or on the second evening by ladies, owing to there being so few of the former in camp and several of the latter being laid up with colds.

Major Robertson has returned to camp from Bombay, and the others who are on leave will soon be back I hope—it is selfish to say so, but in a small station every one going away leaves a gap, both in the social circle and the roster for duty, which is seriously felt. I hear that some of those who are on leave have seen tigers, and had a shot after them at Chittore, a place about thirty-six miles from here.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PERA, 22ND FEB., 11-30 A.M.

Official notice has been issued that the friendly relations between Greece and the Porte have been resumed.

The Sultan has consequently ordered the measures taken against the Greeks to be annulled.

LATEST FROM CHINA AND JAPAN.

(BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.)

GALLE, 23RD FEB., 1-25 P.M.

The steamer *Orissa* has arrived. She left Hongkong on the 9th, Singapore on the 16th, and Penang on the 19th February.

She brings the following news from China and Japan:—

The Mikado has left Yedo on a visit to Kioto.

The Kerais are fortifying Thakodate.

The *Japan Gazette* attributes the occupation of Yesso by Tokugawa refugees to Russian intrigue.

Natives near Swatow have been punished for their attack upon the *Cockchafer's* boats.

The Governor General of Sehanee and Kansuh has suffered two reverses from Mahomedan rebels about 600 miles from Pekin.

YUNAN.

THE Pekin Government, say the China papers, has resolved upon the re-conquest of Yunan, the province which Captain Sladen and party lately penetrated. The country has been unsettled ever since the ascendancy of the Mahomedan power, and Captain Bowers narrates in his work the dangers to which unprotected towns and travellers are exposed, in consequence of the inability of the Panthay Government to suppress the large bodies of disaffected Chinese, who keep the country in a fever of alarm, committing dacoities and destroying villages in the name of the Pekin Court. The Governor-General of the Chinese province adjacent to Yunan has been commanded to undertake the campaign, which will probably signify little more than an infusion of strength to the Chinese rebels, for the province is too remote, and the Panthays too secure, and, numerically important, to be coerced, from Pekin. But the movement will certainly extinguish all prospect, for a time, of the commercial relations which European traders in Burmah have sanguinely anticipated with the Western Chinese province, and to which the Panthays were so favourably disposed, as to have suggested an embassy to Rangoon and an immediate revival of the Bhamo route.—*Indian Daily News.*

LAUNCH OF A STEAMER AT KURRACHEE

"OUR PAPER" reports as follows the launch of the steamer *Nasser Shah*, which took place at Kurrachee on Saturday week:—"The vessel was built by Mr. Robson, of our city, in his yard at Keamaree, and is intended for the navigation of the Euphrates. Her length is 121 feet, breadth of beam 24 feet, depth 7 feet. She has been built on the stern-wheel principle, and is well fitted for the purpose for which she was designed. The duty of naming the steamer was assigned to Miss McClumpha, the daughter of the worthy Editor of the *Sindian*, and right well and gracefully did this young lady perform her *deoir*; and as the words were spoken, which gave, as it were, life to the hitherto inanimate vessel, and as she glided swan-like into her destined element, loud and hearty were the cheers which gave confirmation to the "christening," and many were the good wishes for the future of the graceful looking *Nasser Shah* which had thus been so fittingly launched into the bosom of the deep. To give éclat to the proceedings, a number of friends of the builder and representatives of the commercial interests of our port, had been invited to witness the ceremony. At the conclusion a select party partook of the hospitality of their esteemed host."

THE MARRIAGE OF THE RAJAH OF KUPPOORTHULLAH TO MISS HODGES.

OUR Lahore contemporary lately stated that "th Kuppoorthullah authorities have solemnly pronounced a dissolution of the marriage between the Rajah and Miss Hodges, which was celebrated in 1859, in Jullundhur." Who are these Kuppoorthullah authorities? The only authority we have ever heard of is the Rajah himself. So far as all local legislation is concerned his word is law, and the only law known in the territory. So far as all local matters are concerned this law is final; but there are matters affecting the rights of British subjects in which others beside the Rajah may have something to say.

His marriage with Lady Rundhir Singh is one of these. A reference to the facts connected with this case will show that the "Kuppoorthullah authorities" are as impotent in this matter as the parties themselves, and that these "authorities," viz., the Rajah himself, can no more pronounce the dissolution of this marriage than can he and the Rani together do so "by mutual consent."

When His Highness first proposed marriage to Miss Hodges, he was, we are informed, told by Mrs. Hodges, the young lady's mother, that there were two indispensible conditions that must be fulfilled by the Rajah before he could obtain her consent. The first of these was that he should become a Christian; the second, that the marriage should have the guarantee of British law to secure to her daughter all rights which by such marriage she might acquire.

To both these conditions the Rajah readily assented, we learn.

He gave a written pledge solemnly promising to become a Christian. It was not till this document was placed in Mrs. Hodges's hands that she consented to the marriage.

That done, the next point was to secure the guarantee of British law. The matter was referred to the Punjab Government, and by that Government to the Government of India. The latter declined giving any specific directions, but the former ruled that the marriage should be performed under provisions of Act V. of 1852, and referred the parties to the Marriage Registrar of Jullundur for details.

In accordance with these directions, and in order to fulfill the provisions of the Act, the Rajah for the time being abdicated all shadow of independence, came into British territory, and as a *loyal British subject*, which he professes to be, lived the requisite number of days at Jullundur, and was finally married to Miss Hodges by the Deputy Commissioner of Jullundur acting in his capacity of Marriage Registrar. This *civil* marriage was performed by a British Magistrate in British territory, and gives all the sanction of British law to the ceremony. As Miss Hodges was a member of the Presbyterian Church another ceremony was performed at Kuppoorthullah on the same day according to Presbyterian forms. The marriage thus solemnized had around it all the guarantees that could possibly be thought of under the circumstances.

The only Court that could legitimately pronounce a dissolution of the marriage is the English Divorce Court, and then only under certain circumstances which we know the husband cannot plead.

We cannot bring ourselves to believe that the Rajah has been guilty of an attempt to override an Act of Parliament and a law passed by the Governor General in Council in India—a law to which he, by his own act, and of his own free will, subjected himself.

The statement of our Lahore contemporary must therefore be a mistake. What we believe has been done is this. The Rajah and Rani finding that they could no longer live together, have for reasons best known to themselves determined to live separately. The Rajah has wisely determined to give her an allowance sufficient to support herself and her children, and she has wisely determined without further litigation to accept of this allowance.

They remain, so far as the legal aspect of the question is concerned, as much husband and wife as they ever were.

The Rajah still rests under the responsibilities he assumed when he married a Christian wife, and the Rani has still all the rights and privileges her marriage gave her. It is greatly to be regretted that this marriage has turned out so unhappily. At one time it promised happy results to all concerned, but these hopes have been doomed to bitter disappointment. Let us hope that the [illegible] of the past has not been all lost upon [illegible], and that a brighter future may yet daw[illegible]

In the meantime [illegible] well for the Rajah to understand that he cann[illegible] with the interests of his wife without being called to account.—*Delhi Gazette.*

BOMBAY.

THE LENT LECTURE in the Cathedral this evening will be delivered by the Rev. Charles Gilder. The service will commence at half-past five o'clock.

INDO-EUROPEAN LINE.—On Monday it was reported that the cable was right to Fao; that the Turkish line was right to Constantinople; and that the Persian line was right to Tabreez.

RESULT OF THE PLEADERS' EXAMINATION.—Out of 423 candidates, who presented themselves at the recent examination for the office of vakeel in the Mofussil, 58 have been successful.

SEAMEN'S LECTURE.—A lecture will be delivered at half-past seven o'clock this evening to seamen on board the ship *Talisman*, above the middle ground, by the Rev. Wm. Brown Keer, Harbour Chaplain, S. P. G. Subject—"Books and Reading as a Recreation."

PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.—We are requested to state that a sum of Rs. 457 was handed over to the charity fund of the Lodge "Rising Star" of Western India, by Mr. C. S Nazir, secretary to the Parsee Elphinstone Dramatic Club, as the amount of the net proceeds of the entertainment given on the 13th inst. by the Club.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—We learn that a European lady lost, on the 18th instant, currrency notes of the aggregate value of Rs. 14,000, somewhere between the Fort and Byculla. A reward of Rs. 3,000 has been offered by the Commissioner of Police to any one by whom the same shall have been found, or who, not having stolen them, gives such information as shall lead to their recovery.

LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK.—At a meeting of the shareholders of the London and Bombay Bank and General Financial Company, held in the premises of the Royal Bank of India, Meadow Street, on Monday afternoon, the following resolutions were passed:—"That a new subscription at the rate of half rupee per share be raised for resisting the calls and bringing to justice all persons who have been guilty of fraudulent transactions in connection with the above Bank." "That a committee of the following persons, viz., Messrs. Limjee Jamsetjee, Sudanund Balcristna, Nusserwanjee Shapoorjee Paruck, Nagurdass Purmanundass, and Furdoonjee Merwanjee be appointed to look after the interest of the shareholders and to take steps for that purpose."

THE COMMERCIAL BANK CALL.—In the Third Division Court, yesterday, Sir Charles Sargent on the Bench, Mr. White, on behalf of the Commercial Bank Corporation, applied for a decree against Jaitha Shamjee for Rs. 1,5C0, the amount due on account of calls on 15 shares of the Corporation. The debt was proved, and a decree given in favour of the Bank, with costs, and 6 per cent. on the debt from judgment till payment.

HIGH COURT SUIT.—At the High Court yesterday, before Sir Charles Sargent, Mr. Farran appeared for Megraz Juggonath and sued Hazareemull Mugneram for the recovery of Rs. 11,909-6-0, which had been advanced by the plaintiff to the defendant on his promissory note, and no part of which had been repaid. The debt was proved, and judgment given in favour of the plaintiff for the amount claimed, with 6 per cent. interest on the judgment debt, and speedy execution.

SUIT FOR A HOTEL BILL.—Pallonjee Pestonjee, proprietor of the Adelphi Hotel, Byculla, yesterday sued Mr. G. F. Brown, before Sir Charles Sargent for Rs. 1,300, due by the latter to the plaintiff for hotel expenses. Mr. Mayhew appeared on behalf of Pallonjee, and stated that in October last Mr. Brown had given plaintiff an acknowledgment of the debt and given him an order for the money on his solicitor, Mr. Cleary. Plaintiff, however, had never received any payment. His Lordship gave a decree in favour of the plaintiff for the amount claimed; and it having been stated that the defendant, who is at present staying at the Clarendon Hotel, was about to leave for a coffee estate at Cannanore, speedy execution was granted.

PERJURY.—Yesterday a Hindoo named Gunput Wassoodew appeared at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, and obtained a warrant against a Marwaree named Wooka, charging him with giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding.

A CASE FOR THE SESSIONS.—The Acting Chief Magistrate yesterday committed Bapoo Jadhow to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court on a charge of criminal misappropriation of a hoondee for Rs. 1,000, the property of Ajeetmull Dhunroop, moonim in Bombay of the firm of Gunneshdas Thackoordas. The particulars of the case appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* of Monday last.

"LORD GORDON" IN THE FORT POLICE COURT.—Francis David Lord Emmanuel Gordon, who has been twice convicted within the past few weeks by the Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court of being drunk and incapable of taking care of himself, was yesterday brought up before the Acting Chief Magistrate and charged with having been drunk and incapable at Breach Candy Road on the 22nd instant. He pleaded guilty, and was fined four annas, or in default to suffer a day's imprisonment. If this man is really a missionary and a reverend, as he says he is, it is surely the duty of some persons besides the police to call him to account for his conduct.

SERIOUS ASSAULT.—On Saturday last Mr. John Connon, Acting Chief Magistrate, attended the Jamsetjee Hospital, and took the following information of one Mahadoo Emajee:—"I am a bullock hackery driver, and live in Picket road. Four days ago at 10 o'clock P. M., I had been in a liquor shop at Cooleewada, and as I was proceeding from the liquor shop to my house, one Dhacoo came behind me, and laying his hands on my back, pushed me. He is a labourer. I knew him before, but had no quarrell with him. One Sultan, a butcher, owing me money, forty rupees, was sued by me in the Small Cause Court. I had a verdict in my favour and got the money. I did not see Sultan on this occasion. This Dhacoo was in the Small Cause Court when the case was tried. I knew him to belong to the gang of Sultan. I turned round and saw Dhacoo. There were two other men with him. I do not know their names, but I would know them if I saw them. They are both tall men and both of dark complexion. All these three men then attacked me, dashed me against the tatta wall of a house and beat me on the stomach with their fists. I raised an alarm. A police sepoy came there. They were still striking me when the sepoy came up. The sepoy took me and these three men to the European constable at Mandvie station. The European constable was upstairs, but I did not speak to him. The sepoy told me to apply to a magistrate for summonses for this assault I then went home, and finding my stomach very painful, I came to this hospital the following morning. I am still suffering very much, so that I can scarcely cough. I pray that Dhacoo and these two other men may be apprehended and dealt with according to law." The prisoners are now in custody of the police, awaiting their trial before a magistrate. The informant still lies in a somewhat precarious state in the hospital.

THE DISTRESS IN SIND.

A COMMUNICATION was placed at the disposal of the Press yesterday from the Political Superintendent of Thurr and Parkur, reporting on the arrangements that are being carried out in connection with the refugees from Rajpootana. It states that there were 2,099 Marwarrees (men, women and children) employed on petty works at Oomerkote, and 634 boys on the Tarda Canal clearances during the month ending 25th January last. Therewere also at Oomerkote 56 Marwarree paupers (blind, cripples, and orphan children) to whom subsistence was afforded, and there were also 273 out-door patients and 94 in-door patients of the Oomerkote dispensary. During the month, 56 men, 35 women, 41 boys, and 30 girls died. The chief sickness had been fever accompanied by dysentery and cough, and many of the deaths had occurred amongst very old men and women and very young children. Refugees were still entering the district at the rate of from ten to fifty a day, and the applications for work were still increasing. There was no work for the people in the fields, but the Political Superintendent hoped by degrees by draft many of them off to the new works sanctioned by Government.

PETITION REGARDING THE TRAINS AT THE ESPLANADE.

THE following petition has been prepared for presentation to Government, and copies lie for signature at the offices of Mr. Crawford, Municipal Commissioner, Apollo Street, and Dr. Lumsdaine, Health Office, near the Money School, and also at the Town Hall:—

To His Excellency the Right Honourable SIR WILLIAM R. S. V. FITZGERALD, G.C.S.I., Governor and President in Council, Bombay.

"The humble petition of the undersigned inhabitants of Bombay, showeth,—That in September 1867 a petition was presented to your Excellency in Council, in which it was stated that your then petitioners viewed with regret and anxiety the scheme for bringing the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway line across Back Bay to Colaba, and for establishing there a large goods terminus; they also stated that they apprehended this line of railway, with its engines incessantly shrieking, whistling, and emitting volumes of dense smoke, and with its trains passing and repassing the verge of the Esplanade, would be an intolerable nuisance. Your Excellency in Council is well aware that the Esplanade is the only place left to the inhabitants of Bombay for public recreation. There are no public parks here as in most other cities, but to the Esplanade alone have they to resort for fresh air and exercise. On this Esplanade are the Marine Drive, the Rotten Row, and the Band Stand; it is also the only place available for the playing of cricket matches and other out-door games; in fact, to this Esplanade a very large section of the population resorts daily for healthful enjoyment and recreation. And yet it is within a stone's throw of this very place that the contractor's engines are now incessantly passing and repassing with all their attendant annoyances. Your petitioners therefore submit to your Excellency in Council that an arrangement which, as a matter of theory, was so objectionable, has now been shown by practical experience to be worse even than could have been expected. Those who have not resided in Bombay since these trains commenced running, would find it difficult to conceive what annoyance they occasion and what a nuisance they are felt to be. A railway passing through Kensington Gardens, along Rotten Row, with a goods' terminus at Hyde Park Corner would not be more objectionable to the residents of the West End of London than this railway is to the inhabitants of Bombay. Again, a few hundred yards from this proposed line of railway is springing up the new official quarter, the Secretariat, the High Court, the University of Bombay, the Public Works Offices, &c. &c., and in its immediate neighbourhood it is intended to build residences for the military officers in Garrison; so that this proposed line of railway will not only spoil the Esplanade, but also will be greatly detrimental to the public offices in course of erection. Your petitioners submit that the experience of the past few months has clearly shown, that the fears and apprehensions of your former petitioners, in regard to this proposed line of railway becoming an intolerable nuisance, injurious to the health and comfort of the inhabitants of Bombay, have been fully realised. Your petitioners therefore earnestly implore your Excellency in Council to use your powerful influence towards getting this proposed line of railway removed from the Esplanade, and the site of the terminus fixed at some less objectionable spot than at Colaba.

"And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray."

SUIT AGAINST MR. PREMCHUND ROYCHUND.

IN the High Court on Monday a motion came on for hearing before Sir Joseph Arnould in a suit at the instance of Mr. Dunlop, the agent of the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan, against Mr. Premchund Roychund.

Mr. Pigot appeared in support of the motion, and referred to the following affidavit on which the motion was made:—"I, Premchund Roychund, of Bombay, Hindoo, above named defendant, solemnly affirm and say:—This suit is brought to recover from me damages alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiffs by reason of our alleged breach by me of a contract for the sale to me of certain shares in the Port Canning Land Investment Company (Limited), and the defence I have, by my written statement, filed in the suit is that I did not purchase the said shares on my own account, but as broker for and on account of one Hemchund Manockchund as stated in my said written statement. The said Hemchund Manockchund is, as I am advised and believe, a material witness for me in support of my defence in this suit, and I cannot safely proceed to the hearing of this suit without the testimony of the said Hemchund Manockchund. About twenty days ago the said Hemchund Manockchund left Bombay for Ahmedabad to join a wedding party there, having previously seen me, stating that he would return to Bombay as soon as the marriage was solemnized—which was to take place on Sunday, the 14th instant, as he informed me. On the ground of the absence of the said Hemchund Manockchund, I, on the 12th day of February, instant, applied for and obtained from this Honourable Court a postponement of the hearing of this suit until Monday, the 22nd instant. I have since received information from Motheshwur Jewan, the uncle of the said Hemchund Manockchund, that, in consequence of the death of the husband of Hemchund Manockchund's niece at Ahmedabad, he could not return to Bombay until a fortnight, it being necessary, according to the usage and custom among Hindoos that he should remain there until the mourning is over. I say that this application for postponement of the hearing of this suit is not made for the purpose of unnecessary delay, that solely with a view to enable me to get the evidence of the said Hemchund Manockchund."

Mr. Dunbar appeared on behalf of the plaintiff and referred to the affidavit by Mr. Dunlop, which stated that the affidavit by the defendant had been served only at five o'clock on Saturday and then proceeded:—"This action was brought in the month of April 1868 to recover from the defendant Rs. 10,463-14-5 damages sustained by the plaintiffs by reason of the breach by the defendant of a contract dated 28th day of February 1868, for the purchase from the plaintiffs of 76 shares in the Port Canning Land and Investment Company at the price of Rs. 575 per share, together with interest on the said sum of Rs. 10,463-14-5, at 9 per cent. per annum from the 30th day of March 1868 until payment. The said shares were with my consent sold through Mr. Brooks, a broker in Bombay, by Mr. John Wright, my late assistant, who is now in England, and the name of the purchaser disclosed by Mr. Brooks was that of the defendant, Premchund Roychund, as appears by the evidence of the said John Wright, taken *de bene esse* in this suit on the 25th of September last. In the month of September last the defendant called upon me to endeavour to settle this suit, and it was then arranged between us that he should pay a sum of Rs. 3,000 or thereabouts in cash and sign seven promissory notes for Rs. 1,000 each and one for Rs. 847-14-10, payable at intervals of one month, the first to be paid on the 1st day of October, 1868, and that upon payment of the said sum of Rs. 3,000 and signature of such notes, I should withdraw this suit, I had the said promissory notes prepared and copies stamped, but the same were not signed by the defendant in consequence of his being, as he informed me, unable to procure the said sum of Rs. 3,000, and the notes are now in my possession. This cause appeared on the daily board of causes for trial on Friday, the 12th day of February, instant, before the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould, Knight, and on the morning of that day the defendant called upon me and offered to pay Rs. 5,000 in cash at once and Rs. 4,000 in the course of the same day and to give a promissory note for the balance of the damages sought to be recovered in this suit which offer I refused to accept. On the same day, in the High Court house, the defendant again came to me and stated that he had succeeded in getting Rs. 7,000, and that he would go and endeavour to get the balance. While I was conversing with him this cause was called on for trial, and on motion made by Mr. Pigot, counsel for the defendant, on an affidavit sworn on this cause by the defendant on that day, the hearing of this cause was postponed until this day, in consequence of the absence from Bombay of the witness therein named. The defendant has not, in his said affidavits, or either of them, ventured to swear that he has, and I verily believe that he has not, any defence to this suit on the merits. An action brought against the said defendant by one Dhurmsihur Sacearam is on this day's board of causes for trial before the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent, Knight, and if the trial of this cause should be postponed, and a verdict passed against the said defendant in such other suit, the plaintiffs in this cause would, as I verily believe, be seriously affected and might be unable to obtain satisfaction of any decree which they may obtain in this suit. I believe the motion of the said defendant for the postponement of this suit is about to be made solely with the view of delaying the said plaintiffs in obtaining a verdict against him. The defendant has not made an application to this Honourable Court or to a Judge thereof for a commission for the examination of such witness." The learned counsel then held that there was no ground for the granting of this motion. The defendant did not venture to allege that he had a defence on the merit of the question, and the death of a niece has no reason for a Hindoo remaining in private for a fortnight.

His Lordship said the manners and customs of Hindoos were a very wide and indefinite subject, and after ten years' residence in this country, he was afraid he would depart knowing as little about them as when he came. It might be that the death of a niece was sufficient reason for a Hindoo remaining in private for a fortnight, but whether that should hold as a good reason in the High Court was another question. If the defendant was ready to pay the Rs. 7,000 into Court he would postpone the case, but otherwise he did not think he could grant an adjournment.

Mr. Pigot said he could not advise the defendant to pay the Rs. 7,000 into Court.

The motion was therefore refused, and the case was called for hearing at a later period of the day. Mr. Dunbar, however, stated that since the hearing of the motion defendant had paid Rs. 10,000 into Court; and at his desire the case was postponed till Tuesday.—On the case being called yesterday it was stated that the case had been settled, and accordingly it was struck out of the list.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

From Monday, 15th Feb., to Saturday, 20th Feb., 1869.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheel Tax	4,470	0	0
House Rate	41,681	15	9
License Tax	808	8	0
Police Rate	14,092	5	0
Lighting do.	13,505	2	6
Water do.	5,362	1	1
Halalcore Cess	10,548	15	8
Market Fees	1,507	3	6
Fees through Police Commissioner, including Liquor Licenses, &c.	1,005	8	0
Miscellaneous Fees	1,306	0	4
Fines and Penalties	450	0	0
Total Rs..	94,737	13	10

W. MAIDMENT,
Controller of Municipal Accounts.

SPORTING.

THE BOMBAY HUNT SKY RACES.

SATURDAY, 27TH FEBRUARY 1869.

STEWARDS.

G. S. V. Fitzgerald, Esq. | F. Souter, Esq., C. S. I.
T. P. H. M. Filgate, Esq. | F. F. Arbuthnot, Esq., C. S.
Charles Ashburner, Esq.

Races to be run on a course marked out on the Flats.

1ST RACE.—A sweepstakes of Rs. 20 each, with Rs. 200 added from the fund. For all horses that have never won, the property of *bonâ fide* residents in Bombay, about 2 miles over a steeple chase course, 12 stone. English and Colonial horses to carry the usual penalty with the allowance for mares and geldings. Three horses from different stables to start or the public money will be withheld.

2ND RACE.—A sweepstakes of two Gold Mohurs each, with Rs. 200 added from the fund. For all horses; about 2 miles over a steeple chase course, 11 stone. The usual penalty on English and Colonial horses with the allowance for mares and geldings; previous winners once to carry 5 lbs. extra, more than once 10 lbs. No winners at the Bombay meeting, 1869, allowed to enter. Entrance to be made on Wednesday, the 24th February, before 5 P.M. Three horses from different stables to start or the public money will be withheld.

3RD RACE.—A sweepstakes for all Hockey ponies, thirteen hands and under, that have been used with the Bombay Hockey Club. Owners up, about half a mile over fences. Entrance Rs. 10 to be made on Wednesday, the 24th February, before 5 P.M.

4TH RACE.—A sweepstakes of one Gold Mohur, with Rs. 100 added from the fund. For all gallowas that have never won, the property of *bonâ fide* residents in Bombay—about 2 miles over a steeple chase course. Fourteen hands to carry eleven stone, seven pounds allowed for every inch under. Entrance to be made on Wednesday, the 24th February, before 5 P.M. Three horses from different stables to start or the public money will be withheld.

5TH RACE.—Scurry for all horses *bona fide* the property of residents of Bombay, weight for inches, 2 stone in excess of Byculla standard, half mile, Rs. 100 from the fund, entrance Rs. 15. To close and name on Wednesday, the 24th February, before 5 P.M.

N.B.—All horses and ponies starting for this meeting must be *bonâ fide* property of European gentlemen, and must be ridden by European gentlemen riders. Gentlemen riding without colours will be fined Rs. 10 each time.

All entries to be made before 5 P.M. on Wednesday, the 24th February, and to be sent with the money due on their account to F. F. Arbuthnot, Esq., Byculla Club, or put into the entrance-box at the stewards' stand, Byculla Race Course, which will be opened at 5 P.M. on that day.

Horses will be measured at the Stewards' Stand, Byculla, on Saturday, the 20th of February, at 4 P.M.

F. F. ARBUTHNOT, C.S.,
Honorary Secretary.

P. S.—Subscribers are requested to pay the amount of their Subscriptions to Mr. Edward Morriss, Treasurer.

NOTICE.

It has been decided by the Stewards of the Bombay Hunt Sky Races that the terms of the 1st Race shall be "for all horses that have never won" instead of "for all horses that have never started for public money." F. F. ARBUTHNOT, C.S.,
Byculla, 22nd February 1869. Honorary Secretary.

SUITS FOR CALLS ON ASIATIC BANK SHARES.

YESTERDAY a number of suits were disposed of in the High Court at the instance of the Asiatic Banking Corporation against contributories for the amount of a £20 call on each of the shares held by them. In a suit for Rs. 4,000 against Shapoorjee Burjorjee, the defendant appeared personally and stated that he had wished for a compromise and had offered to pay this whole claim by instalments—to pay the first instalment in two or three days—but the liquidator would not consent, as he was prejudiced against him. He had other shares for which he would be liable to the extent of Rs. 20,000. The directors had in September 1866 refused to accept his name for these, and he had been very glad of it, but now, after three years, they were to put them in his name in March next. Mr. Taylor, who appeared for Mr. Steel, the agent for the liquidator, said he was instructed to ask for speedy execution against this defendant as he had no property, or was making away with what he had. No proof of this, however, was given, and speedy execution was therefore refused; and as counsel waived the question of costs, decree was given simply for the Rs. 4,000.—A couple of suits by the same plaintiffs were disposed of by Sir Joseph Arnould, neither of the defendants appearing. Mr. Branson appeared for the plaintiffs in a case against Damodhur Heerjee and obtained decree for Rs. 2,000 due on ten shares; and Mr. Taylor got decree against Treebhowundass Jugjeewundass for Rs. 17,000, being the call with interest on 25 new and 50 old shares.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—MONDAY, 22ND FEB.

[Before J. O'LEARY, Esq.]

OWEN AND OKELL VS. HENRY ROGERS AND ROWLAND HAMILTON, TRUSTEES OF THE ESTATE OF MACINDOE, ROGERS, & CO.

Mr. Manisty, solicitor, appeared on behalf of the plaintiffs; and Mr. Farran, barrister-at-law, for the defendants.

The facts of the case will appear from the following judgment of the learned Judge:—In this case the plaintiffs seek to recover the sum of Rs. 526-12-9 as damage sustained by the plaintiffs by reason of the non-delivery of thirty-four tons of linseed cake contracted to be sold by defendants to the plaintiffs. The facts are brief, and there is hardly any controversy about them. In July 1868, the plaintiffs requested Mr. Scott, a broker, to procure some oil cake for them for shipment to England. Mr. Scott ascertained that the defendants had some for sale, and informed the plaintiffs of the fact; and on the 15th July the plaintiffs signed a contract, whereby they agreed to purchase of defendants "150 tons linseed-oil cakes (more or less, being all of sound quality, now lying at Mr. Rogers's premises at Byculla) at Rs. 51-13 per ton." This contract was not then, or ever, actually signed by the defendants, but after some correspondence on the subject, the defendants signed a contract bearing the same date, July 15th, agreeing to sell "150 tons linseed-oil cakes (more or less, being all of sound quality, *as seen by the purchasers*, now lying at Mr. Rogers's premises, &c." In all other respects, save as to the words "as seen by the purchasers," the contract ultimately executed by the defendants was in the same terms as that previously signed by the plaintiffs. There is no dispute as to the facts on this point. The first contract was brought to the plaintiffs by the broker, and was signed in its original form by the plaintiffs. The alteration was made by the defendants, and acquiesced in by the plaintiffs, as they had no alternative, not having any contract signed by the defendants. Mr. Owen, one of the plaintiffs, saw the goods in bulk before the contract was completed. When the plaintiff came to take delivery, the quantity turned out to be only, as defendants themselves state, 100 tons. They actually gave the plaintiffs 115 tons and some cwts., but the defendants state that 15 tons of cake were delivered from lots different from those intended to pass by their contract; so that there can be no doubt, on the defendants' statement, that the goods sold turned out 50 tons short of the 150 mentioned in the contract. Under these circumstances the plaintiffs seek to recover damages for short delivery. For the defendants it is contended—first, that there was no short delivery under the contract; and, secondly, that the measure of damages adopted by the plaintiffs is erroneous. I shall deal with these contentions in the order above stated. Defendants' counsel, admitting that, under a contract for the sale of "150 tons more or less" a deliv

acknowledge the extreme imprudence, as events have turned out, the impropriety of accepting the offer, but my private transactions with him never weighed one iota with me in my dealings for the house with him. The true state of the case was this—that after the commencement of the wild advances which resulted in the embarrassments and eventually the ruin of the firm, Edmund Gurney consulted with Mr. Edwards, who happened to be in the house upon some business connected with some bankrupt estate in which Overend, Gurney, and Co. were interested, and was so pleased with the sagacity which he thought was shown by Edwards that he consulted him during a whole year upon many of what I may call the illegitimate advances which the firm had then made. At the end of the year he made himself, with the most casual consultation with me, a present of the 5,000*l.* mentioned in Edwards's evidence. Edwards, as he himself has since stated, and which in all subsequent negotiations with him has never been denied, said in thanking Edmund Gurney, 'I hope Mr. Gurney, that this large payment is not intended as a farewell, but that I may hope that I may reckon on the continuance of my relations with the house.' Edmund Gurney's reply was,—'Friend Edwards, I do not see how we are to get on without thee.' Not long after this J. H. Gurney came up and was frightened at the amount of the involvements of the house. He found Edwards, who had up to that time no idea of anything like difficulties in the concern, confidentially engaged in the management of these accounts. He had several private conversations with him, which resulted in J. H. Gurney's telling him that the house was in a mess, but that there was nothing which it could not perfectly pull through, at the same time begging him to continue his supervision and to keep him (J. H. Gurney) continually informed of the state of affairs. At the end of the year Edwards asked that his position should in some way or other be secured to him, and, indeed, I had considerable difficulty in persuading him not to ask for a partnership. Now, the position we were in was simply this:—Here was a man who, not through me, for, notwithstanding my engagements with him on the subject (on what he was pleased to call my extreme reticence, as regards the secrets of the house), had become possessed of sufficient knowledge to have forced us to have put up our shutters within 24 hours of his revelations, if he had chosen to make them Now, I ask you what you would have done under such circumstances? Would you not have soothed him down in the best way you could, and made the best terms in your power? I will say myself that any share that I might have had in the settlement with Edwards I would repeat again to-morrow. With regard to his statement that I have never accounted to him for the money, it is simply not true, as I paid him the interest regularly, and considerable amounts on account of the principal; and it was only at his own wish that I did not include him in the list of creditors under my deed, he preferring to run the chance of my honourably paying him in case I ever started afresh. Now a few words with regard to the great losses of the house. I neither began the accounts with Mr. Mare, which resulted in the Millwall Company, nor with Mr. Lever and the Atlantic Mail Company, nor with Mr. Xenos, all those three people being among the bitterest enemies I have in consequence of their looking upon me as the person who stopped their depredations; but I confess to have taken the view that those accounts and their kindred ones were necessary to be kept out of the Bankruptcy Court by every means in our power, if we wished to retain the solid business which I always believed to be at the bottom of our embroilment. But it appears that I not only miscalculated the power of the house, but also the extent of the assistance which in time of need could be brought in. Let me state further a fact worthy of some consideration—that during the nine months in which the limited company was in existence they managed to lose the sum of £1,300,000 by transactions entirely irrespective of the old firm; at least this is stated by Mr. Harding in his evidence. I will only add that I was entirely unaware of Edwards having received any commission from any person with whom he was dealing on behalf of the firm. I hope this explanation may be satisfactory to you; but whether it is so or no, my conscience accuses me keenly of many most culpable follies in my private capacity, but of disloyalty to the house never.—Believe me, your affectionate son,

"D. WARD CHAPMAN."

THOMAS BEAR'S
Celebrated
VIRGINIA SHAG & BIRD'S-EYE TOBACCO,
TRADE (The Elephant) MARK.
Sweet as the Rose.

The Proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the following varieties, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco. And in order that no adulterate or fraudulent attempt at imposition should take place after it has left his manufactory, he wishes to inform the public that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a facsimile of his signature upon them.

Virginia Shag Tobacco.	Havana Tobacco
" Bird's-eye "	Persian "
" Cut Cavendish	Latakia "
" Returns Tobacco	Oronoko "
York River "	Imperial "
Carolina Rose.	Smoking Mixture.
Golden Gem.	Jewel of Ophir.

Importer of American Negro-head, Cavendish Honey-dew, Natural Leaf, Havana Cigars, Manilla Cheroots, Meerschaum Pipes, and all descriptions of Tobacconists' Fancy Goods.
Manufactory—High Street, Borough, London.
Sold by all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout the world.
Agents—EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay.

THOMPSON and COMPANY.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
From the late firm of
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Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

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SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.
Messrs. Thompson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
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AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

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Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.
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Artist's Pencils, with moveable leads, for Artists, Engineers, Architects, &c. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Per dozen | 5 8
Sold in less numbers at 8 annas each.

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Bombay, 23rd Feb., 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

BANKS.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—
RATES.
DISCOUNT.

	Not exceeding 60 Days.	Exceeding 60 Days.
On Government Bills		7 per cent.
On Private Bills and Notes	10 per cent.	11 per cent.
On Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares	7 per cent.	8 per cent.

INTEREST.

On Fixed Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares	7 per cent.	8 per cent.
On ditto ditto ditto Goods or Shipping documents for Goods	10 do.	11 do.
On Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares, subject to a Commission of ¼ per cent. on the amount of Credit	8 do.	9 do.

The Bank is prepared to arrange Credits to be negotiated through its Agencies in the Cotton Districts.
Bombay, 23rd February 1869.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
The current rates of Exchange are:—

		Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 1 3/8d.	do.
" 3 do.	1s. 11 7/8d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s. 11 5/8d.	do.
" demand	1s. 11 9/16d.	do.
On Scotland do.	1s. 11 9/16d.	do.
On Ireland do.		
On Paris do.	1s. 11 7/16d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11 7/16d. do.
No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.
An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on he Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.
Bombay, 18th February 1869.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK
(Limited). Established in India 1844.
Capital One Million Sterling, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—
Paid up Capital £337,625.
HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. Parry, Esq., General Manager.
BRANCHES.—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Lahore.
LONDON BANKERS—Union Bank of London.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS
Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not at any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.

6	ditto	4	ditto.
12	ditto	5	ditto.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may had on application to the Manager.
Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank (Limited), or order."
Hours of Business—10 to 3; Saturdays 10 to 1.
G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.
Bombay, 16th February 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—
(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)
Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital	£3,200,000
Paid-up Capital	£464,100
Being Called up	800,000
Reserve Fund	800,000

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondicherry, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.
Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.
DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.
The Bank discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock and approved Shares, and other Securities.
All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."
E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.
9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th February 1868.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—
Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.
HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street.
London, E.C.
Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.
BRANCHES IN INDIA.

Calcutta	Agra.		Kurrachee.
Madras.	Bombay.		Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 2/1 - per Rupee

4	do.	2s.	"
3	do.	1/11⅞	"
2	do.	1/11⅞	"
1	do.	1/11 11/16	"
On demand		1/11⅞	"
On Scotland		1/11⅞	"

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
INTEREST
On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.
On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do.	4
Do.	12	do.	5
Do.	24	do.	6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.
Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
Bombay, 19th February, 1869.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).
Established in India 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.
Authorised Capital—Two Millions Sterling.

Subscribed Capital	£928,200
Paid-up Capital	£464,100
Reserve Fund	£ 38,000

HEAD OFFICE.
80, King William Street, London.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
EDINBURGH DEPOSIT AGENCY.
Agents—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W.S.'
GLASGOW DEPOSIT AGENCY.
Agents—Messrs. Couper, Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
John Borradaile, Esq., 35, Gloucester Place, Portman Square.
J. R. Boyson, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. Campbell, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.
W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India
W. E. Frere, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
R. P. Harrison, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. Wingrove, Esq., late of Calcutta.
CHIEF MANAGER—R. O. SAWER, ESQ.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND,
British Linen Company Bank.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 6 "
All remittances should be made payable to the Manager, National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.
By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 19th October 1868.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper, price Rs. 4, RULES relating to the WINDING-UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—
Now landing, fresh Fire Clay, Fire Brick, and Portland Cement.
Thomas Perry and Sons' Fire Proof Safes and Deed Boxes.
Lowmore Iron Plates.
Leather Belting, Suction and Delivery Hose.
Patent Duplex Punches, to punch ¼ inch Plate Iron.
Cast Iron Piping, 2 inches to 12 inches diameter.
Wrought Iron Piping.
Lead Piping and Sheet Lead.
Plate and Bar Iron.
Steel and Files.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Nos. 16, 18, 20 and 24 Gauge, daily expected and orders now being registered.
Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery.
W. NICOL & Co.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.
Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipe.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
Grab Winches.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
Hardware.
To close an account the remaining portion of a shipment of Handsome Cast Iron Railings will be sold cheap.
Orders for all sorts of Iron Work promptly and quickly executed.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.
This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.
As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—
1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.
2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.
3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.
KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.
Bombay, 8th February 1869.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—VOLS. I. AND II. OF THE ORIENTAL RACES AND TRIBES, Residents and Visitors of Bombay.—A Series of Photographs, with Letter-Press Descriptions. By WILLIAM JOHNSON, Bo. Uncov. Civil Service.
Vol. I.—Gujerat, Kutch, and Kattiawar.
Vol. II.—Maharashtra, or Mahratta Country.
Price per Volume 5 Guineas—Rs. 52½.
Bombay, 6th Feb. 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FRESH! FRESH!! GIG or DOG CART
HARNESS, just imported by Overland Mail.
H. R. Baxter begs to inform his patrons and the public of the resh receipt of an Invoice of the above on everlasting plates.

HARRIS'S Leather, Plate, and Steel Stuffs,
in great varieties, may be had always of the undersigned.
HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.
No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

CORN FLOUR.

	Cash. Rs. as	Credit. Rs. as.
Brown and Polson's per lb.	0 14	1 0
Kingsford's Oswego per lb.	0 14	1 0

FRESH BY EVERY MAIL.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CHEESE.
BY EVERY WEEKLY STEAMER.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit Rs. as.
Finest Double Gloster, mild and delicate, from 26 to 30 lbs. each per lb.	1 0	1 2
Do. Do. on cut	1 2	1 4
Berkeley, Cheddar, and North Wilts from 7 to 10 lbs. each, per lb.	1 1	1 3
Stilton, from 12 to 16 lbs. each, per lb.	1 4	1 8
Pine, from 5 to 6 lbs. each, per lb.	1 2	1 4

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:
Just Landed.
Two first class Clarence, by Laurie and Marner and Thorn.
The Properties of Gentlemen.
A very handsome nearly new English-built Mail Phaeton, with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft, by Laurie and Marner.
A four-seated small Open Carriage, with moveable Glass Shutters, by Owken.
A Ditto nearly new ditto, by Davis.
A second-hand Cab Buggy on C Springs, by James Henderson, Glasgow.
A first-rate English-built four-wheeled Dog-cart, with Lamps and Shaft, by Rogers and Co.
A nearly new light English-built four wheeled Dog Cart, with Lamps and Shaft, by Rogers and Co.
Just Landed.
A very handsome and small light park Phaeton, on C Spring, by Messrs. Nass Brothers, Longacre.
One ditto self-driving ditto, by Barton and Sons.
The Property of Gentlemen.
A nearly new Malvern Dog Cart, painted dark green, by McNaught and Smith.
Just Landed.
1 first-class high-wheeled Malvern Dog Cart, with folding heads, Collenge patent Axles, Iacewood Shafts, painted dark blue, and lining to match, by Windover.
And also,
The Properties of Gentlemen.
A nearly new English-built Cab Buggy, with Lamps.
The Property of H. Birdwood, Esq., Registrar of the High Court, proceeded to England
A double-barrelled Gun, by S. Morrison.
The above Gun to be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.
Also,
A nearly new English-built four-seated Open Carriage, with Lamps and Pole, by H. Black & Co.
The Properties of Officer.
1 nearly new Malvern Dog Cart, with Lamps, by McNaught and Smith.
Also,
A nearly new four-seated Miniature Brougham, with surrounding double venetians and circular Glasses on front, Lamps and Shaft, by Thorn.
A second-hand English-built Mail Phaeton or Waggonnette with Lamps and Shaft.
The Property of a Gentleman.
A nearly new and very light Madras-built Office Shigram, with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft, by Tod & Co., Madras.
Just Unpacked
A fresh batch of Plated and Brass mounted Buggy, Dog-cart, and Gig Harnesses.
The Property of a Gentleman proceeded to Europe.
A nearly new first-class Boat-shaped four-seated Open Carriage, painted dark green, lining to match, with enamel leather spare Top for Sun, Lamps and Pole, by Edwin Kesterton.
Just Landed.
2 very handsome Four-seated new Cab Phaeton, painted dark green, and dark blue lining to match, with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft, by Jones of Southampton.
Also, the Property of a Gentleman proceeded to England.
A nearly new light Palkhee Office Shigram with Lamps.
A nearly new Waggonnette.
Just Unpacked,
A few sets of best different coloured Kersey Horses' Clothings, Pads or Saddle Cloths for Single and Double Harnesses, Whip Sockets on Springs, Clips or Reinholders, some of them are with Rubber Springs, Bradley's Plate Powder in tin boxes, Coach and Gig Harness Liquid, spare Round Reins for Single Harness, Horse Brushes, Sami Leathers, &c.
And also,
A fresh batch of Children's single and double-seated Perambulators with highly furnished linings, folding-heads, aprons with double springs.
The Property of a Gentleman.
2 very small self-driving Pony Phaeton with Lamps and Shafts.
2 very handsome new English-built Cab Buggy, on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.
Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay,
24th February, 1869.

INSURANCES.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.
ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE LARGEST LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA.
Established 1838.
For the Assurance of Lives, and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.
HEAD OFFICES—7, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London.
With Branches in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Ceylon, and China.
And Agencies throughout Europe and India.
CAPITAL—Half a Million Sterling.
REVENUE—Nearly £1,000 per diem.
Indian New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £20,000 per annum in Premiums.
One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.
The sum paid to Claimants up to the present time in India alone (inclusive of Bonuses) exceeds
TWO MILLIONS ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Local Board of Management.
Henry Edward Astley, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
The Hon'ble Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel.
Samuel McCulloch, Esq., (Barrister at Law).
William Loudon, Esq., Administrator-General.
MEDICAL OFFICER—Surgeon Major T. B. Johnstone, M.D., Town Hall. Hours—10 to 11 A.M.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.
AGENTS—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
CITY AGENT—The Manager Delhi and London Bank (Limited).
BANKERS—The New Bank of Bombay.
" The National Bank of India.
SECRETARY—D. McLauchlan Slater, Esq.
ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.
Policies indisputable.
Lives assured through the Indian Branch with certain exceptions may in time of peace reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.
Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or yearly, half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly.
Thirty days of grace allowed for yearly and half-yearly payments, and fifteen for quarterly or monthly.
Assignment Policies issued without special charge.
Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices, and particularly favourable for Military Men.
FOR EXAMPLE.
The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs.1,000 for the whole term of life without Profits; the rates for the participating scale being about 10 per cent. higher:—

Age.	CIVIL. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.	MILITARY. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.	Age.
20	15	0	0	2	10	6	17	8	0	3	1	7	20
30	18	0	0	3	3	0	20	0	0	3	8	8	30
40	22	8	0	3	15	9	23	8	0	4	2	7	40
50	28	8	0	5	3	3	30	8	0	5	2	8	50
60	41	8	0	7	5	7	42	8	0	7	8	5	60

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods, at the respective Ages:—

Age.	CIVIL. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	MILITARY. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	51	54	56	57	59

Half-yearly, quarterly and monthly Payments in proportion.
Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every Description of Life Assurance Business transacted.
For further particulars, Forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Secretary for Western India.
Office, 3, Church Lane, Bombay.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies against Fire on the usual terms.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY,
1868.—The above Office having been re-formed, with its head-quarters in London, Messrs. Gledstanes & Co., of 28, Austin Friars, as Secretaries, the undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, and are prepared to accept risks and issue Policies accordingly.
LEGGATT & Co.
Bombay, 22nd December 1868.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
Established 1710.
The undersigned grant Insurance against loss by Fire on Buildings and their Contents in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates; also on Ships in Harbour.
The rate on pucka-built Bungalows in the Suburbs of Bombay, and in the Mofussil, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent. per annum.
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE LONDON and PROVINCIAL MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital, £1,000,000.
Head Office, London.
The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of he above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on shipments to the United Kingdom and all Eastern Ports.
JEFFERSON, CAMPBELL, & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.
Polices of Insurance against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.
THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. (Ld.),
1st January 1866. Agents.

THE PACIFIC FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY of SYDNEY.
Incorporated by Act of Parliament of New South Wales, Victoria. 38.
The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the Marine Department of the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Polices on Goods, Specie, &c., by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 11th August, 1866.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

Ex "PRINCE OSCAR,"
Just landed
BASS'S INDIA PALE ALE
Bottled by the eminent Firm of M. B. Foster & Sons of Brook Street, Bond Street, London,
FOR WHOM WE HAVE BEEN APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY.
CASH PRICES.
Cases 3 dozen quarts at Rs. 6 8 per dozen.
" 6 " pints at " 4 0 "
Now landing from the same vessel
Our second shipment of
BASS'S INDIA PALE ALE
Bottled by H. STONE & Co.,
of the same quality and gravity as our first shipment highly recommended.
CASH PRICES.
Barrels 4 dozen quarts at Rs. 6 8 per dozen.
Barrels 8 " pints at " 4 0 "
LIKEWISE EX